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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,659.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-32 P.M. 1909.				
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9651	.....	...
13th "	BOYLE	7813	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
27th "	ARABIA	7969	.....	...
3rd Apl.	"BRITANNIA"	6529	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	BALMERTS	7920	MONGOLIA	9908
8th "	CALEDONIA	7589	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 493 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

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LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Genoa	447	704	352	528	330	496
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	529
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland viâ Genoa or Marseilles returning viâ Marseilles or Naples	653	*1185	570	*930	682	809
Karachi	44	"	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,035, Rs. 845 and Rs. 735, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
C. City of Calcutta ...	...	...	Mch. 23	...
C. City of London ...	...	...	Apr. 6	...
C. City of Manchester.	...	Mch. 8	...	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi....	...	Mch. 25	...	Apl. 21
S. Trafford Hall ...	...	Apl. 23	May 13	...
C. City of Glasgow ...	...	May 20	...	June 9

S.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon 8th Mar.	11 a.m. P D & C*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur 4th Mar.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 5th Mar.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,936 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Mar, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomera, and Bunch, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 13th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY,
2nd March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT,	6378	Barilion	18th Mar, 1909
ARMAND BEHIC ..	6,386	Guionnet	15th Apr, "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Berenge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT,	6378	Barilion	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barotzo...	26th Mar. 1909,
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	23rd Apl. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
ELYSIA	6358	....A. Hair.....	....27th Feb., 1909
MASSILIA....	5091	.... J. Thomson.....	....15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA ...	6124	....A. Tait	....27th March, 1909,
CIRCASSIA..	6716	.... C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	....16th April, 1909
SCINDIA....	5106	.... Wm. Kelso	....28th April, 1909,
CASTALIA..	6388	....J. Hamilton	....15th May, 1909,
ELYSIA	6358	....A. Haig	....28th May, 1909.

	Rs
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1033

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
†KAISER.....	2,703	Pohlenz..	8th March
"			18th "
SOMALI	2,700	Greiwe ...	29th "
* PRASIDENT ..	3,300	Muhlenser	9th April

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,
† Will call at Seychelles.

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A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Mellow Street, Bombay, 1st March, 1908.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DR ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES,
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT Ld BRIDPORT.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabocvich ...	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PEAGA	4,000	G. Gillinber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabocvich.....	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* SILESIA	5,159	P. Radonicich ...	28th Mar. 1909
* YORKARRTZ	5,990	B. Bednars.....	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Baldich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamer of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward Voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
CHINA	5993	G. Bergmeilan	26th Mar. 1909,

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 14,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Astung-Hsien	Idaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyyao	San Francisco
Chefoo	Penglien (Makden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsing
Hankow	Newchwang	Tokio
Hanchung	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryoton (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England | The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. | The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. | The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
SOMBAY ROAD FORT, BOMBAY

JEWELLERY.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
OPTICS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

GEM-SET AND PLAIN GOLD JEWELLERY.

Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.
PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.
NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy stones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.
BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful collection in delicate and sturdy designs.
BRACELETS.—The Stock comprises all that is popular and all that is artistic in plain gold and gem-set Bracelets.
EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.
JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.
HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.
BUTTONS, STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite*.
GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.
SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knickknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD. (VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trimblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to wheel and so accomplish speedy cures. "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, distortions, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or derbyshire neck, &c. improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking wasting spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and as of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., &c., practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from VETARZO REMEDIES, &c., 6, Bond Street, Chemists, St. Saviours, London, W.C., or of Agents for India.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BYCULLA and POONA.

See Special Notice amongst Trade Notices.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong;	Steamer Point-Aden
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Ratebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

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Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

INSURANCES.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age last Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age last Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 8	30 7	64 8	47 6	37 13	20
25	34 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	43 13	36 5	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	41 1	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	46 11	68 13	53 5	44 2	68 11	50 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	85 13	...	71 15	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

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THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

W. CROWDER & CO., Ltd.,
IMPORTERS OF
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
AND
SAW MILL SUPPLIES.
Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws,
Mitreing Machines, Mortisers,
Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers,
Dimension Saws,
Grinding and Sharpening Machines,
ETC.

SHOWROOM:
4 Sirdar's Palace Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 2nd March, 1909, at 10 P.M.

A. HILL TREVOR,
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horisontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. LAZARUS'S
SPLEEN PILLS
Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen.
FULL DIRECTIONS GIVEN IN WRAPPER PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. Lazarus & Co., Medical Hall, Benares.
In bottles, at Rs. 1-4 each ; box and packing, 2 as

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Med. Estabt., writes :—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, etc. In all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.—Yalsa, Deccan.

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,
Cheapest and Best.
BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
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MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save all friction in your Car.
BURMAH CANDLES,
Burn brightest and will not warp.
BURMAH KEROSINE GOLD MOHR BRAND,
for Lamps.
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SOLD EVERYWHERE
BURMAH OIL CO., LD.,
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ON COMMISSION SALE.

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One 8' × 4' "Premier" combined billiard and dining table, by Messrs. George Wright and Co., with accessories complete.
Also billiard accessories, such as sets of bonzoline pyramid and pool balls, pool marker, basket, spider rest and new West of England cloth for bed and cushions of 12' × 6' table.
The above is on view.
J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 2ND MARCH, 1909.

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T MISS THE
SWITCHBACK
When Visiting
THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION
BUT
COME AND BE SWITCH'D.

EXCELSIOR MOUNTAIN SLIDE.
EVERY NIGHT
From 5 P.M. to 11 P.M.
ADMISSION 2 ANNAS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
Amongst which will be the most interesting
NAVAL SCENES,
TORPEDO ATTACK ON H. M. S. "DREADNOUGHT"
AND
THE ROYAL REVIEW of the HOME FLEET.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.
NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
Will be the last night of the most interesting film
THE CHAMPIONS OF THE GREAT FIGHT :—
TOMMY BURNS
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WHEN VISITING THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION
DON'T FORGET TO CALL AT
THE TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE SENSATION IS
BEWILDERING, PLEASING AND MYSTIFYING.
TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE RAGE OF THE CONTINENT.
THE MOST NOVEL SHOW IN THE EXHIBITION.

BOMBAY
MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION, 1909.
THE EXHIBITION
WILL BE OPEN DAILY,
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The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on weekdays in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including—

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REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
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Special concessions will be granted by the Railway Companies to persons attending from up-country Stations, who have previously purchased their Tickets.

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THE
FAIRY BOWERY,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS
THE PAINLESS SURGICAL ROOM.
AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION?
This Room will delight the young and old, so walk up everybody please.

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daintily-scented, grease-less

Icilma Fluor Cream

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AQUILA TONIC.
Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.
Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvelous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

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As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.
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Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
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PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS.
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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by fair reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. Our

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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ECZEMA	SPOTS,
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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' "—June 15, 1908.

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Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR :
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY
TO GLOBE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.
WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.
This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.
For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. HAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Reading Road, Nal Bazar, Bombay.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA,
Estd. Since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus *Robert Wilkinson* WILKINSON'S *are upon every GENUINE bottle.*
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD,**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.
"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).
Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.
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JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
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ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means ; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c., &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.
CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' ; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
OR, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm : the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impotency and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, distorted sight, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly invaluable. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of insatiable and incon... vency. Price 11s. 6d. four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections ; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Disturbances, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.
DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels ; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 6d. per box.
DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these distressing and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of DR. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lewis, Patentee, 36 Bond Court, Walbrook, London, E.C., or obtainable of the Agents for the DE ROOS' Medicines.
Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE : One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLE'TEAS.
CLE'TEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
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FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.
Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED A BRIDGE INSPECTOR and DIVING FOREMAN. Applicants must have experience in the erection of girders and maintenance of bridges, and in the sinking of wells and pile cylinders. He should also be able to dive in diving dress, and have experience of work in foundations under water. The candidate will be on probation for 6 months, after which period if his services are acceptable, he will be brought on to the Permanent Establishment. He must be able to speak Hindustani intelligibly. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem. Applications accompanied by testimonials should be sent in to the CHIEF ENGINEER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay, before 30th March, 1909.

REQUIRED for the BAND of the 116th Mahrattas, the following MUSICIANS :—
1 PICCOLO.
4 CLARIONETS.
1 CORNET.
The pay will be about Rs. 20 (pay, compensation and Band Allowances), and a free allowance of wood per day. In addition each Musician gets a share of the payments for engagements which, in BOMBAY, average about 8 rupees per month. Extra allowance and promotion for good men. Probation before enlistment.
Apply to—BAND PRESIDENT,
116th Mahrattas,
Queen's Road.

TO LET.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.
AVAILABLE from May or earlier at Ghatkoopar five minutes from Railway Station. TWO STORIED HOUSE, tiled throughout, water laid on, well in compound, garden, stabling, out-houses etc. Rent moderate. FURNITURE also FOR SALE, if required. Apply Box No. 1166, care of this Paper.

TO LET.
FURNISHED FLAT, from 1st April, 1909, for 3 months or longer if required.
Apply to
COMMANDER VINES, R. I. M.,
Datoobhoy Mansion.

DETACHED TERRACE-ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached, Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round, centrally situated, without board, Rs. 80. Apply No. 1172, care of this paper.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silver-nickel holder, one strepping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—
NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jagirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.
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GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.
PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business, Purchases and Sales of business negotiated.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

GWALIOR STONE.
WHITE SAND STONE, BLOCKS AND SLABS for all building purposes ; and ornamental stone carving of the finest workmanship at favourable rates.
SUPERINTENDENT,
Quarries, Gwalior C. I.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., under the Sole of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Quarterly	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	" 2 8	" 2 0

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SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.	

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

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THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

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In the Native Languages, double the above rates
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. & P. S. N. Company's steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain F. Chapple, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and Mrs. C. B. King and 2 infants, Miss Penny and 70 deck passengers.

The B. & P. S. N Company's steamer Naseri, 911 tons Captain G. Le. Miere, sailed yesterday for Bussorah &c. with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer |Kaiser 1,714 tons, Captain F. Roblinz arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban &c. with a general cargo and 455 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Satara 3,408 tons Captain C. Hugell, sailed yesterday for Akyab in ballast.

The Hansa Line steamer Werdenfels 2,820 tons Captain Schmehl, saild yesterday for Rangoon, with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 941 tons Captain H. McDirmid sailed yesterday for Karachi &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Hydra, 831 tons, Captain I Siqueland, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Bankok, with a cargo of timber.

The steamer Belle of France, 2,468 tons, Captain J P Corgill, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

The steamer Nairn, 3,627 tons, Captain E Lassen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Pessorpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dawson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. I. Marsack ..R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain A W Heneage R N Flagship
Plassy Capt Notley .....Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 1.

Annie .....944S Jones .....T Morrison & Co
Asarya .....4359 Gordon .....Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
Brand .....1519 Evanson .....W & A Graham & Co
Dwarka.....759 Cole .....M M & Co
Derwenthall ....2514 Jones .....T Morrison & Co
Devantha.....4785 Hayward.....P & O Co
Granthaphall....2585 Wis .....P & O Co
Naseri 911 LeMierre .....23-2 B & P S N Co
Hoseinee....993 Jourdan.....B & P S N Co
Hydra.....831 Siqueland .....F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Ismaila.....3341 Ross .....M M & Co
Kaiser....1714 Roblitz .....A Strandes
Lady Gordon....316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lalpoora.....2124 Fry.....M Mackenzie & Co
Nailung.....2362 Thomson.....T Morrison & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....445 Shepherd .....B & H S N Co
Shahallun .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Singu .....1912 Morison .....S Wallace & Co
Sanctoria....2379 Ward .....Bombay
Strathgarry...2340 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Shirley.....2138 Parker .....T Morrison & Co
Strathavon .....2330 Mackay .....W & A Graham
Satara.....3409 Hugill .....M M & Co
Strathclyde....2342 Crerar .....
Thorn bank...2345 Sheltan .....S Wallace & Co
Umgani...1666 Rivers .....
Virawa .....2176 Emmett.....Stream 26-2...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Farquhar	3757	Wodge	Calicut	10-3	F M & Co
B Waarderfels	2811	Schmehl	Rangoon	1-3	W & G & Co
C & R Clan Urquhart	3757	Sommer	felt ...	Antwerp	13-3 F Moir & Co
D & Warora....	2565	Tipper	.....		N F M M & Co
F Wakamiya Maru	3437	Yamawaki	...	Kobe	13-3 N Y Kaisha
G India	1797	Bianski	...Trieste	4-3	A L S N Co
K Ophoo	2846	Scaffidi	....Calcutta	2-3	G De Groai
M Egypt	4178	Summers	...London	...13-3	P & O Co
Q Giovnia	2248	Learmath	1-3	Barrow in Furness	W & A Graham & Co
Q Kurdistan	1741	Manning	Ferrajo	3-3	& Latham & Co
Q Rehmani	1872	Geddie	...Jedah	4-3	...B & P S N Co and Port Said

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Delhi...4874 Andrews Shanghai...3-3 P & O S N Co
2 Belle of France ..2469 Corgill ...N ' ...K N & Co
3 Barbera ...2791 Packham ...Genoa 6-3 ...M M & Co
4 Gowanburn 2723 Forbes...Australia...2-3 K N & Co
5 Shah Nasir ...2555 Ravill Trieste 6-3 B & H S N Co
6 Sualda.....3438 Brown ..Rangoon...2-3...M M & Co
7 Chanda 3954 Henderson...Antwerp 3-3 M M & Co
8 Etaura .....3363 Tucker ..Rangoon ..4-3 M M & Co
9 Ehrenfels 2749 Akinkens Karachi 15-3 W & G & Co
10 & 11 City of London ..5693 Whish ...Karachi ....3-3 K Nixon & Co
12 Himalaya .3700 Hickey ...Calcutta...4-3 P & O Co
14 Damra ... 762 M oxon ...Basreh ....4-3 M M & Co
15 Kt of St George 2967 Stephens Kobe 6-3 T M & Co
16 Griqua .....2100 Cromie ...Hull 2-3 W & A G & Co

M W D D

Seirdad...617 Tananger ....3-3 F F C & Co

H W P D

Satrunji ..547 Hoosain ...Mangalore 1-3 B & S N Co Ld
Saraswati ....443 Jassim...Karachi .....2-3 B & S N Co Ld
Kaveri .....553 Mahomed ..B ngar ...3-3 B & S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Belle of France s	Corgill.....	Rangoon, Feb 18
	Hydra s	Siqueland ...	Bangkok, Feb 7
Mar.			
1	Kaiser s	Roblinz	Durban, Feb 7
	Nairn s	Lassen.....	Calcutta, Feb 16

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Koorber s	Forosti	Trieste, &c
	Nasori s	Miere	Bussorah, &c
	Madura s.....	Chappel	Persian Gulf, &c
	Satara s	Hugell	Akyab
	Werdenfels	Schmehl	Rangoon
	Lhasa	McDiarmed...	Karachi, &c

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—
Steamer Wakamya Maru for Kobe, &c.
" Dumra for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Warora for Calcutta, &c.
" Umgeni for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Kanzler arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Marquis Bacquehem, left Trieste for Bombay via Karachi on the 25th Feb and is expected here about the 30th ultimo. The same Coy's. Steamer Bohemia, from Trieste, left Aden on the 28th ultimo and is expected here on the morning of the 6th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s Steamer Yarra, from Bombay arrived at Suez, on Saturday, the 27th ultimo at 6 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 1.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—250 bales hemp R Reeve and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clan Urquhart s—100 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 6,187 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 234 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR HAVRE.

Berbera s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 565 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,400 bales cotton, Prior de Soone and Co; 2,600 cwts linseed, 1,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 400 cwts horns, C Mahomed; 2,082 cwts mustard-seed, A Blaschech and Co; 500 cwts mustard-seed, J Fachiri; 50 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR MEDDLESBRO.

Umgeni s—1,600 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 375 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 999 cwts poppy-seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,026 cwts rape-seed, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy and Co; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 14,541 cwts myrabollams W Bechar; 200 bales hemp, H Govindji; 50 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 1,960 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Clan Urquhart s—4,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanji and Co; 100 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co; 225 bales hemp, J N Capadia and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Berbera s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killeck Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Shah Nasir s—660 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 1,210 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 770 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 495 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 201 cwts myrabollams, A Vuralal,

FOR VENICE.

Shah Nasir s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 50 bales hemp, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FOR FUIME.

Shah Nasir s—3,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

India s—3,001 cwts gingellyseed, J Facheri.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders.)

Gloamin s—2,141 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Griqua s—39,999 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 53 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 524 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 137 1-2 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 40 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 23 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 250 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 33 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 5 pots rosa and sandalwood oils, D Pestonji

Devantha s—550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devantha s—150 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Delhi s—52 chests opium, Phirozshah B Petit and Co; 6 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 239 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Wakameya Maru s—1,000 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kt of St George s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kt of St George s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

Wakameya Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakameya Maru s—500 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 695 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Massilia," Mar. 4.

The Anchor Line Steamer "Massilia" outward bound, is due to arrive here on the evening of the 4th instant, with the following passengers:—

Alexander, Msj J L	MacAllan, Lt A R
Alexander, Mrs, Infant & ayah	MacArdle, Miss E T
	Mercer, Miss B
Ashwill, Miss A A	Morgan, Mr F
Fasken, Mrs E	Mott, Miss U
Fasken, Miss G E	Ritchie, Capt A G
Fasken, Miss M A	Rose, Miss W
Gamlen, Lt R L	Saunders, Mr L P
Gamlen, Mrs	Smith, Miss G N
Home, Capt P M	Tillard, Capt E D
Home, Mrs	Whyte, Mr A H
Peter Livesey, Mr	Whyte, Mrs and infant.
Percy Livesey, Mr	

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	13	13	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	3	2	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	7	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	2	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour.....	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	2	11
Total.....	30	31	122
This day last year.....	24	26	149

CHOLERA

6 3

The Rev. Mr. Chapman, of the Savoy, reports on his experiment among the unemployed and sends his conclusions. These are that gambling and drink are the chief causes of downfall; that philanthropy and religion should not be too closely allied; that personal service is the best method of dealing with the man; that the root of the evil is to be struck at in the training of the young; and that some scheme of compulsory service is desirable.

Some confusion has arisen with regard to the dates of the English Church Pageant and the London Pageant. The former will take place from the 10th to the 16th June. The London Pageant, which was first proposed to be held in July, 1908, was postponed, in order to avoid any appearance of rivalry with the Franco-British Exhibition, until July next. The decision to hold a Church Pageant at Fulham Palace in June has, of course, created a new situation. It is realised that it would be a mistake to attempt to promote a second great pageant in London so soon after the Church Pageant. Accordingly, the Committee of the London Pageant have resolved to leave the field clear for the Church Pageant this year, and to hold the London Pagent in or about July, 1910. In each case Mr. Frank Lascelles has been appointed Master of the Pageant.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautifaler as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of FELIX and JAMES, the dearly loved sons of Mrs. F. M. Smyth, who died on 2nd March, 1886 and 1897.

"Gone, but not forgotten."

Inserted by their sorrowing mother.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EDWARDS—February 24, at Tupka Factory, Dalsingh-Sarai, Tirhoot State Railway, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Percy Edwards, a son.

MACHADO—February 24, at the Coonoor Municipal Hospital, the wife of S. A. Machado, Military Works Services, of a son.

TAYLOR—February 24, at Esher, Surrey, the wife of James Taylor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LONSDALE—GERRARD—February 18, at S. John's Church, Trichinopoly, by the Rev. Canon Lonsdale, Vicar of Corbridge-on-Tyne father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. S. D. Rajamani, the Rev. W. H. M. Lonsdale, Vice-Principal of the S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, to Geraldine Wilhelmina Sophia, daughter of Mr. F. R. Gerrard, of Trichinopoly.

WILSON—BASKETT—February 23, at the Cathedral, Lahore, Rev. E. J. Warlow, V. H. Wilson to Florence Margaret (Daisy) Baskett.

DEATHS.

MONIER-WILLIAMS—January 31, at Mombasa, Evelyn Grantham, Assistant District Commissioner, British East African Protectorate, son of Monier-Williams, aged 26.

REAY—February 20, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. E. Keats, Tuticorin, Mr. G. A. Reay, Sworn Measurer, Tuticorin.

SOMERVILLE—February 21, at Coonoor, Henry Erskine, aged 48 years.

WATSON—February 22, Captain Joseph Watson, aged 71 years, son of the late Michael Watson, Esq. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and late Commander, R. S. N. Co.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 58m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 8-14m., 9-54a. Low water, 3-14m., 2-24a.

Chamber of Commerce, balloting for two Elective Port Trustees, 10 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

Mrs. Annie Besant's lecture on the "Signs of the Closing Age," Gaiety Theatre, 6 p.m

Bombay University, election of two Fellows by the University Graduates, 5-45 p.m.

Lecture by Mrs Annie Besant on "Signs of the Closing Age", Gaiety Theatre, 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, and Private View, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 10 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition.

Maxim: If you want to succeed in a difficult undertaking don't look at any obstacle but the one nighest to you. Climb that and tackle the next.—W. N. Harben.

Phases of the Moon.—Mar. 7th, Full Moon 8h 25-8m, a. m.; Mar. 15th, Last Quarter, 9h. 11-7m. a.m.; Mar. 22nd, New Moon, 1h. 41-3 m. a. m.; Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18-7m, p.m.; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1-5h. p.m.; Ma. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, March 3.—Bombay Chamber of Commerce, annual general meeting, 3-30 p. m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Meeting of the Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p. m. Bombay Extra Races, Bombay Light Horse, Annual Camp opens at Santa Cruz. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for two Elective Port Trustees 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Bombay Sanitary Association, annual general meeting, Municipal Hall, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 57m. Sun sets, 6h. 45m. High water 9-27m., 10-31a. Low water, 4-6m., 3-16a.

Thursday, March 4.—Mrs. Annie Besant's lecture on the "Signs of the Opening Age," Gaiety Theatre, 6 p. m. Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Sun rises, 6h. 56m.; Sun sets, 6h. 45m.; High water, 10-16m., 11-1a.; Low water, 4-40m., 4-0a.

Friday, March 5.—Meetings of the Empress S. and W. Co. and four other Mill Companies, managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., 4-30 to 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 10-53m., 11-28a., Low water, 5-6m., 4-38a.

Saturday, March 6.—Banks closed: "Holi" holiday. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Bombay Extra Races. Hindu Holi Holiday. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana Concert, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 11-26m., 11-57a. Low water, 5-36m., 5-13a.

Sunday, March 7.—Second Sunday in Lent. Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. Sun rises, 6h. 54m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 11-55m., Low water, 5-51m., 5-41a.

King Edward VII Relief Society.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held on Friday next at Sir Mangaldass House, Girgaum Back Road, at 5-30 (B. T.). The Society, it is stated, in the annual report, was formed in February, 1906 for the suppression of mendicancy and beggarism in Bombay and to procure the means to grant relief to the suffering and helpless poor of the city.

Mrs Annie Besant's Lecture.—Mrs Annie Besant, President of the Theosophical Society, will lecture at the Gaiety Theatry this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.) Subject:—"Signs of the Closing Age." Mr. N. D. Khandalevala will preside. The Lecture is open to the public by tickets for sale at the Theosophical Society. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to kindly occupy their seats before 6 p.m. as the doors will be closed as soon as Mrs Resant rises to speak.

Sinking of a Prow.—As a result of the collision between the s.s. "Godaveri" and a prow the latter went aground off the Docks on Sunday last. The steamer had left Mody Bundar for Ulwa and while well off the Docks she ran into the prow, which was in charge of tindal Dadaji Gunnoo and was laden with sand. The prow was making for Mody Bundar and the eight crew on it were picked up by the "Godaveri" and a Port Trust dredger.

Lectures on Elementary Commercial Law.—Last evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University of Bombay, under arrangements sanctioned and approved of by Government, Mr. A. K. Donald, Judge of the local Small Cause Court, delivered the first of a series of twelve lectures on Elementary Commercial Law, which he has undertaken to deliver without any remuneration. There was a fairly good attendance of law students, pleaders, advocates, etc., attracted by the reputation of the lecturer as an able barrister-at-law. Mr. Donald spoke for over an hour on commercial law, its sources, commercial codes, of courts which deal with commercial cases, of mercantile property, the general principles of the law of contract, etc. The discourse was listened to with attention. The subsequent lectures will deal with the essentials of a valid contract; the capacity of parties—minors, married women, lunatics, corporations; and joint stock companies; also of the legality of the object of promise; the law of limitation; breach of contract; of leading commercial contracts, etc.

Band at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. H. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March .....A Bunch of Roses.....Chapi
Overture.....The Secret .....Auber
Reminiscences of Wales .....Godfrey
Valse .....Wedding of the Winds Hall
Selection .....See-See .....Jones
Wedding Dance of the Elves .....Solomon

Band at the Medical Congress Exhibition.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, to-day:—

From 5-30 to 7 p. m.

March .....Unter de Soldaten .....Fahrbach
Overture .....Fra Diavolo .....Auber
Dance .....Da Tambourine .....Boggeti
Selection .....The Spring Chicken ...Caryll
Valse.....Luna .....Lincke
Selection .....The Coster Songs .....Obevalier
Galop .....From House to House..Faust

From 9-30 to 11 p. m.

March .....On the Road .....Hume
Overture .....Le Domine Noir ...Auber
American Sketch...Down South .....Myddleton
Selection .....The Gaiety Girl ...S. Jones
Valse .....Donau Wellen .....Ivonoviei
Selection .....A Country Girl ...Caryll
Two-Step .....Laughing Water ...Hager

DADAR SCHOOL.

Distribution of Prizes.

Last Sunday a prize-distribution ceremony was held in the General Educational Institute's English School, Lady Jamshedji Road, at Dadar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presiding.

A programme of recitations having been gone through by the students, Mr. H. V. Kolatkar, Head Master, read a report for the year 1908-09, which stated, among other things, that the number of boys had risen from 281 to 353 in the English School and from 199 to 309 in the Vernacular branch. The accommodation being insufficient a third building was hired on a rent of Rs. 250. The school was made a centre to hold a 4th standard Examination of various Municipal and aided schools on the Dadar side. The school consisted only of 5 English standards and the Institute was going to make an application to the Director of Public Instruction for permission to turn it into a High school.

In the course of this report Mr. Kolatkar referred to the recent circular of the Bombay Government enforcing discipline in schools, and invited to it the attention of the guardians of the students. He said that without their hearty co-operation it was impossible for the school authorities to maintain a strict discipline as required by the circular.

Shrimati Rakhmabai, widow of the late Mr. Vishnupant Kolatkar, G. I. P. Railway Sation Master, Dadar, and mother of the Head Master, made a gift of a library containing nearly 400 books. Mr. D. R. Vaidya gave some important books on science. Mr. A. D. Waralikar, one of the past students of the Institute, gave a prize of Rs. 10 to encourage the students in the school.

Distribution of prizes being over, the president remarked that he was glad to have an opportunity to preside over such a ceremony of a school which up to that time was unknown to him. He regretted that it was not brought to his notice sooner. It was established 20 years ago, and brought to the present flourishing state by the strenuous exertions and great personal sacrifice on the part of Mr. G. N Akshikar. He was glad to see that the Institute introduced a system of teaching Sanskrit through the medium of Marathi, instead of another language, and he hoped it might certainly save the students much mental exertion. He was satisfied that the teachers took great trouble in imparting discipline and if the system was followed in other schools, he was certain that Government would be saved the trouble of issuing further circulars like the one referred to by Mr. Kolatkar. He thanked Mr. Kolatkar, who was himself a past student of the school, for the splendid work he did as the Head-master of the school and congratulated him on the success. He wished long life and a prosperous career to the Institute. (Applause.)

After distribution of Pansupari, and the passing of a cordial vote of thanks to the president by Dr. B. B. Dadarkar, the ceremony concluded.

SWITCH-BACK AT THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

An exceedingly popular feature of the Bombay Medical Exhibition is the excellent switch-back railway which has been erected for Messrs. Abdullah and Co. The public need have not the slightest fear as to its safety, for it has been erected by Mr. Phiroshaw D. Patel, an engineer with considerable experience of similar work at Bombay, Hyderabad and Calcutta, and was subjected to a severe test by the Public Works Department before they permitted it to be opened. The structure is strongly made of country teak and so that it may not be possible for any of the cars to run off the track, the rails are fitted with an outside flange three inches in height. The number of passengers usually carried on a single car, is six, or eight when the party includes children, but the Public Works Department put twelve people into one car, increased the load by weights to a total of 2,000lbs. and they then made several journeys in perfect safety. The starting point is at a height of 25 feet from the ground. The railway then descends to the ground level and rises again to 17 feet. From there, at the end of the first part of the journey, the car runs back on another track to a depth of about two feet below the ground level and then rises to a height of 12 feet above, the whole journey being about 1,000 feet in length. The cars are roomy and comfortably upholstered.

We may add that Mr. Phiroshah Patel was awarded a gold medal for the switch-back railway which he erected at the Calcutta Exhibition.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. Dunn presiding.

IMPORTATION OF MILK AND CURD.

Mr. Haji Yoosuf H. E. Sobani moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation what steps were being taken to prevent the importation of adulterated milk and curd in the City and Island of Bombay.

The motion was carried.

The Secretary to Government, General Department, in a letter to the President said: "I am directed by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7206 of February 19th, in which you invite attention to item No. 13 of Part II of the first Schedule attached to Bill No. 1 of 1909 (an Act to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments), and enquire whether by this amendment it is intended to empower any lawful authority other than the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation to permit any person to erect or set up any wall, fence, rail, post, step, booth or other structure or fixture in or upon any street or over any channel, drain, well or tank. In reply I am to say that Government have no such intention. The Corporation are doubtless aware that the wording of Section 312 as it now stands gives power to persons who have obtained the permission of the Commissioner under Section 310 or 317 to erect certain obstacles in public thoroughfares. Neither Section 310 nor 317 refers to the obstacles which the Commissioner may permit under Section 5 of the Bombay Tramways Act. The amendment in question is intended to include these and similar additions to the obstructions already provided for by Sections 310 and 317, and thus remove a doubt concerning the Municipal Commissioner's power to permit persons to erect such additional obstructions. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council observes that the Corporation would have been glad to receive intimation of the intention of Government to amend Section 312 in this fashion. I am to remark in this connection that inasmuch as the amendment is purely formal and only regularizes powers already exercised by the Commissioner and the Corporation, and inasmuch as His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is assisted in Council by six members of the Corporation, who are competent to secure the interests of that body when legislation is under the consideration of the Legislative Council, there appears to be no necessity for intimating to the Corporation in advance such trifling verbal additions to the Municipal Act. I am, however, to add that Government have no objection to giving such intimation, whenever such a course is practicable, in future."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said that the spirit in which the reply from the Government was couched was very satisfactory, but he could not help saying that the answer itself could hardly be considered satisfactory. The assurance given in the reply was satisfactory, but, when they looked at the proposed amendment of the clause, the amendment could have, he ventured to submit, no other meaning. Under the law as at present existing, the power of granting sanction required was confined to the Municipal Commissioner; while the amendment meant that persons intending to put up obstructions could do so with the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner, and failing that they could do it with the sanction of some other local authority. If the intention of the Government had not been to create another local authority, then there was no necessity for any amendment of the sort at all. The amendment, he ventured to submit, could have only one meaning and that was to give the local Government the power of over-riding the decision of the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation. The Government in their reply to the Corporation's complaint about not having been committed prior to the introduction of the amendment, had said that they had no time to do so and that the six members of the Legislative Council who were also members of the Corporation were competent to secure the interests of that body. While accepting the public spirit of the honourable members, he would say that the question did not affect individuals but the whole body of the Corporation which it was that should be consulted. The Corporation in their letter had said that they would have been glad to receive intimation of the intention of Government to amend the Section, and in reply the Government had said that they had no objection to give such intimation, whenever, such a course was practicable, in future. He (the speaker), fervently hoped that such a course would always be found practicable in future. He moved that the matter be referred to a Committee for report.

The motion was carried.

HEALTH CAMPS.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in moving that the President's report of the interview between the Corporation deputation and H. E. the Governor regarding Health Camps be recorded said that the deputation which waited upon His Excellency would not there and then reply to the Governor's speech because they could have no right to do so. In that speech some statements had been made against the Corporation, and he would therefore point out some in accuracies incorporated in the reply. His Excellency in his reply had referred to the attitude of the Corporation in the matter, saying that the inference he drew from the long delay was that the Corporation did not regard this question as one of first rate importance demanding urgent attention in the interests of the city. He was afraid His Excellency had not before him all the facts, for if he had them before him he would have seen that inference was not warranted by facts by the promptitude with which they dealt with the question; when the letter from the Government arrived, the Corporation showed that they regarded the question as one of vital sanitary interest. Immediately on the arrival of the letter, they asked Mr. Sheppard to work on the Committee appointed by the Government, and while so doing added a rider to the original proposition to the effect that they considered the question as one of vital sanitary interest, and that therefore the Government would give the Corporation an opportunity of expressing an opinion before final orders were issued. The Government however did not give them any such opportunity, and issued orders that the temporary buildings should be evacuated. The Corporation thereupon appointed a Committee, and passed a rider saying that they regretted that orders should already have been issued by the Government without asking their view on the question as requested in a previous rider. So it would be seen that the Government had dealt with the question without giving the Corporation an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the subject. The Committee met in January and at the meeting held in that month seeing the attitude of the Government and also for other reasons, it asked the Commissioner to furnish particulars about the class of residents using the camps. The Committee placed their report before the Corporation within a very short time, which was adopted. Then they received the letter from the Government. All this was done within a very short time. So far from the Corporation not dealing with the matter as one of great importance they did so as soon as they receiveds the report from the Commisioner and did so a soon as they could do it in accordance with the rules of the body. The Governor had given a historical retrospect of the question, but he (the speaker) was afraid that an inaccuracy was running through that retrospect. The Governor had said that the erection of health camps was first allowed about eleven years ago when a very serious epidemic of plague was prevalent and the policy of forcible eviction was adopted. But he (the speaker) said that it had to be remembered that the camps were allowed to remain long after the policy of forcible evacuation has been abandoned. Inoculation was good as a temporary expedient, but evacuation was better in that by making the people removed out of affected localities it put them out of danger. He had said that inoculation was an useful expedient to apply, but after what he had read of the proceedings of the Medical Congress he would say that evacuation was not a thing to be despised. One paper read at the Congress pointed out that while inoculation was good as a temporary expedient, a person inoculated would not be entirely immune from plague. Evacuation was a better remedy in that it removed a person from the possibility of infection. Though they could not resort to compulsion in evacuation, still they could have voluntary evacuation, and he was sorry therefore to learn that the Governor had said that they should rely only on inoculation. Besides, they were not out of the woods as yet, which they could see from the recent plague figures. As regarded the contention that the number of persons utilising the camps was small compared to the population of the City, and that the camps were not being utilised by poor class of the people for they had premarily been intended. He would say that the number was not small, and that the camps were primarily meant for the middle class of people.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji moved that the administration report of the Municipality be adopted.

Dr. Sukhia said that the incidence of taxation per head had risen from 9 to 11 rupees; and this year it would most likely go to 12. For the last year the income was much less than the expenditure. It was highly desirable that due retrenchments should be made in the various departments.

Mr. D. E. Wacha referred to heavy infant mortality in the city, and said that measures should be taken to reduce it.

The motion was carried.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A Letter to the Press.

The following letter appears in the Transvaal Press:—

The Indian community is now entering upon the third and, perhaps, the final stage of the struggle which has now been raging for the last two and a half years. Hitherto, it has not been necessary for the British Indian merchants to sacrifice their goods entirely, and to reduce themselves to poverty. They have, in order to free themselves for the struggle, largely contracted their businesses, but not given them up entirely. The saying that, under an unjust Government, only those who countenance and participate in their injustice can enrich themselves or retain their riches is about to be realised in the present case. In order further to circumvent us, and seeing that gaols have ceased to have any terrors for us, rules have been framed under the Criminal Procedure Code, laying down the mode of selling the goods of those who may be fined by Magistrates without the alternative of imprisonment. This move is clearly aimed at Indian merchants. They have, therefore, to face voluntary poverty, enforced poverty, or disgrace. They have no desire to enrich what is to them an unjust Government at the expense of their creditors or themselves. They have no desire to face disgrace. My advice, therefore, to my countrymen, both as a merchant and as Chairman of the British Indian Association, is that they must all for the presene cease to be merchants, and return the goods they have to their creditors, if any, or otherwise close down their stores. To set an example, I have myself decided to take the first step, and I am doing so with the greatest deliberation, though not without some hesitation. No formal vote of the Association will be or can be taken as to the momentous step. It is most difficult to expect all Indian storekeepers, who have remained hitherto true to the struggle, to sell their all and follow the narrow path chosen by some of us. If they cannot rise to the occasion, I think that, even then, they will have deserved well of their countrymen, if not of the Colonists, in that they have braved dangers and difficulties during the past thirty months. Yet if we prize our principle better than our pockets, the only advice that I can tender to my countrymen is that they should rise to the occasion and take this final step. Then will the Colonists realise, if they chose, to, that this is not so far as the Indians are concerned, a struggle for retaining our hold of the trade we have, or for unfair competition, or for bringing into the country men who have no right to be in it. The only question, so far as we are concerned, is that of national honour and our conscience. In other words, we are endeavouring to show that we are worthy to be citizens of South Africa. It is likely that many Indians during the last stage of the struggle, may fall. We see, also, that the struggle will be prolonged. Attempts are being made by ill-disposed persons within our own ranks and by interested Europeans to sow dissensions in our own camp. All these things we expected, but they cannot deter us from the course we have adopted; and whether, after many have fallen, we are a small or a large body, our sufferings will continue until justice is satisfied.

I am,

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

MORE CRITICISM OF THE REFORMS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—Only a portion of the debate in the House of Lords on the second reading of the India Councils Bill had reached us through Reuter when our previous article was written. The latter portion, with Lord Cromer's and Lord Lansdowne's contributions, cabled yesterday, is too important to be passed over. Lord Middleton is not a speaker who often condenses a debate into a phrase, but he expressed what seems to have been the general feeling of the House of Lords when he described the measure as giving Lord Morley a blank cheque. There is evidently an uneasy feeling that the Secretary of State is being given "carte blanche" in regard to a matter on which, in Lord Middleton's words, "the whole future of our government, and perhaps of our rule in India, depends." Those who know this country best would be least willing to see India brought more directly under the authority of Parliament, for since the majority of Members in both Houses are neither well-informed nor very keenly interested in Indian affairs, a small minority would be left free to work its will on the country. At the same time it is easy to understand the anxiety felt by Lord Middleton and others, when called upon to present what he has described as a blank cheque. They are asked not so much to decide what shall be done as to provide means for the Secretary of State to do what he thinks fit. Their concern is not lessened by a strong suspicion that some of the proposals have been sprung upon the country without consultation with Lord Minto's colleagues in the Government of India, and that the reform scheme is to some extent, as Lord Curzon bluntly said, not that of the Government of India, but "Lord Morley's gloss." At certain points Lord Morley has undoubtedly gone beyond the suggestions of the Government of India, doubtless with the approval of the Viceroy but probably against the opinion of many of his Council, or at any rate without their express agreement.

Possibly this is the explanation of a curious passage in Lord Morley's Despatch referring to the creation of Executive Councils in the Provinces after the model of those existing in Bombay and Madras. The Government of India, in pointing out the increase of work likely to result from the reforms, threw out a suggestion that perhaps the Executive Councils would need strengthening:—"It may be that experience will show the desirability of strengthening the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor in the large Provinces by the creation of Executive Councils, and by enlarging the Executive Councils in Madras and Bombay." They went on to qualify this very tentative suggestion by adding that it would be premature to discuss the matter without further experience and consultation with the Heads of the Provincial Administrations. But Lord Morley proceeded to treat this as a recommendation and to embody it in his scheme, with the extraordinary comment that the matter required no further discussion, as it had been completely threshed out in 1868, and nothing new had been contributed to the subject since then. Had he communicated with the Viceroy in Council before accepting a dubious suggestion as a recommendation to which immediate effect was to be given, he could hardly have failed to learn that, so far from nothing of consequence having been said on the subject since 1868, the whole question of assisting Lieutenant-Governors by the creation of Executive Councils was carefully considered with reference to Bengal so recently as 1905, when the Government of India dismissed the proposal without hesitation. The obvious objection to bringing the Provinces into line with the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras is that in the latter the Head of the Administration assumes office without previous administrative experience and consequently, is very much more in need of expert assistance than a Lieutenant-Governor with a lifetime of administrative work behind him. The question seems to us one on which, as the Government of India observed, judgment should be suspended until it is seen whether the increase of work is such as to necessitate the creation of Executive Councils in the Provinces administered by Lieutenant-Governors. That the change would be good in itself we doubt. It may be necessary, but on that it is impossible to pronounce confidently at present. We notice the matter here, however, rather as illustrating Lord Morley's advance on the definite recommendations made by the Government of India than as a question to be settled.

But granting that there is some justice in the criticism that Lord Morley has put forward some proposals regarding which he has not consulted the Viceroy in Council, contenting himself with the acquiescence of Lord Minto, or even, perhaps, assuming it, it does not inevitably follow that the proposals in question are bad. The criticism, after all, touches only procedure, though failure to secure the express approval of the Viceroy's Council cannot but arouse anxiety in Parliament. Lord Middleton and Lord Cromer were not unfriendly to the Bill. They had no objection to its principles, and merely recognised that caution was necessary. It is no doubt a great stride that is to be taken, but it is in the direction in which progress has been made for a generation, and the road will not differ very much if the mode of travel change. Lord Lansdowne spoke of pitfalls in a path to be traversed in some haste. The existence of the difficulties has frankly to be admitted. An inexperienced electorate is always apt to be led away by a demagogue, and Lord Lansdowne's fears that undesirable persons may be returned to the Councils are not groundless. The ultra-Extremists—if we may be permitted such an expression—are, however, pledged to abstain from any association with the Government, so that there does not seem much likelihood of their seeking places in the Councils. Moreover the sober element in the country has at last begun to realise where indiluted Nationalism leads, and is not likely to spare efforts to keep persons who would bring disrepute on the electoral system out of the Councils. Nevertheless, we think Lord Lansdowne is right and the Heads of Governments should be allowed to exclude undesirable persons other than convicted or deported persons. Summing up the whole debate one point cannot be missed: not a single speaker disputed the justice of Lord Morley's rather tardy but full recognition of Mahomedan demands for separate electorates and for representation beyond that due to the numerical strength of the community. The admission of Indians to the Viceroy's Executive Council was severely criticised by Lord Curzon and Lord Macdonnell, and more mildly by Lord Lansdowne, but with no novel or overwhelming argument. For the rest, the Opposition was not obstinate, and the main proposals seem to be approved in principle by most of the speakers, though the momentousness of the reforms was emphasised and caution urged.

THE CORPORATION ESTABLISHMENT.

The "ENGLISHMAN":—The steady and rapid increase in the cost of the establishment of the Calcutta Corporation has been remarked by all who have studied the reports of that important body, or followed its doings and sayings with any interest. This increase and particularly the rapidity of it, has caused some anxiety in the minds of not a few rate-payers. They have asked themselves if the whole of this very considerable growth in the establishment of municipal servants, and in their emoluments was necessary and inevitable, and if the return in increased efficiency of the public service was commensurate with the augmented cost. They took counsel with their fellows regarding the matter, and their reasonable anxiety found an echo in the press. Nor was this feeling of anxiety confined merely to the rate-payers. Questions were asked in the Council Chamber at various times, and in March 1907, a Special Committee was appointed to enquire into the matter and make a full report. The enquiry was not prosecuted with any very special energy, and the members of the Committee hastened slowly, for a variety of reasons, some of which were doubtless sufficient enough. From time to time request were made for the extension of the period within which the report was to be presented, and, were, of course, complied with.

With this policy the public have no reasonable cause for dissatisfaction. The work was one of considerable difficulty, and called for special calmness and nicety of judgment. It was well, then, that it should be done thoroughly so as to avoid having to repeat the enquiry at an early date. It was necessary also to avoid all possibility of injustice being done, or efficiency being impaired by putting tinto practice recommendations of retrenchment conceived over hastily, or on insufficient or incorrect premises. There is, perhaps, no task more difficult than that of a committee of retrenchment if its work is to be done with an eye to justice and efficiency, unless, of course the administration with which it has to deal abounds in examples of flagrant sinecurism, of hopeless incompetence and wanton waste or cynical malversation or corruption. In this case, or when retrenchment is carried out on the approved Transvaal system, the task is easy enough. In Calcutta however, no body has yet begun to dream of using retrenchment as a political weapon. Looking at the classified list of the servants of the Corporation, and weighing carefully the increase wrought in their work in recent years by the acceptance (even though it be reluctant) of modern methods and policy, together with the incontrovertible fact that there has been an increase in general efficiency, it is impossible to say that sinecures abound or that there must be wholesale and instant retrenchment. It is easy enough to cry "retrench retrench!" It is less easy by far to declare where and to what extent retrenchment can be effected. Above all is it necessary to remember that unwise retrenchment may cause savings to be more than counter-balanced by losses due to impaired efficiency, to a degeneration in the type of employes and the ruling idea of probity that prevails among them. There have been cases of men, even in Calcutta, who have been much accused of possessing itching palms, and it is common knowledge that even in these greatly advanced and improved days there are men, whole classes in India who look less to the pay of a post than to the "opportunities" it offers.

The report of the Special Committee will, it is certain, be picked and discussed at the Corporation's general meetings for many weeks to come. During this period of testing, any specially weak points in the arguments or conclusions of the Committee will be revealed. At first sight there seems, however, little opportunity for the ordinary rate-payer to find fault with the report. The increase in the establishment cost has in a little over five years been over five lakhs, or 29·3 per cent. The increase is very considerable. But the report shows that a great part of it could hardly have been avoided, even had the most rigorous economy and unsleeping vigilance been exercised. Those who know anything of the inner history and working of the Corporation, and who carry into practice the salutary advice to give even the devil his due, can vouch for the vast improvements wrought by the late Secretary, and how necessary were these improvements, and those carried out in the departments of finance and sanitation. Unless there is to be a decline to the primitive level and chaos of the bad old days, economies in all these departments must be exercised with the greatest care. This does not mean, of course, that there is to be no limit to increase and expenditure. Far from it. The Commissioners, the Local Government, and the rate-payers, will have to watch constantly for the least sign of extravagance, scrutinise every item of account jealously, and see that they get the fullest value for their money in the matter of increased efficiency and decreased dishonesty. They must not, however, criticise capitously, or be foolish enough to spoil their ship for the sake of a h'pen'orth of tar.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 2nd March.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop:—

Messrs. G. Suter and E. D. Boyazis.

Mr. B. C. Lowndes having joined is posted to "B" Troop.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd March.

574 E. E. COY. ALL NIGHT.

The E E Company will Parade at 6-30 p. m. on the 3rd, 4th and 5th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for all night Manning.

The Inspections of the G O C and Inspector Submarine Defences in India will take place during this time and every Member must attend.

575 DRILLS.

No. 1 Company. Squad Drill with Rifle in the Town Hall Compound on Wednesday the 3rd instant, at 9 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 2nd March.

760. Detail for the week ending 6th instant:—

To-day Tuesday the 2nd instant—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 5 p. m.

II. "I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p. m.

Wednesday the 3rd instant.—"M" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

II. "H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4 p m.

Thursday the 4th instant.—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 8 a. m.

II. "I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday the 5th instant.—"H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

761. Rifle Meeting.—The following matches will be fired on the Rifle Range at Colaba:—

Matches 1 and 8 distance 200 Yds. on 3rd March.

Match 15 distance 800 Yds. Tennent Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup on 4th March.

Match 2 300 Yds. on 5th March.
" 3 500 " " 6th "
" 7 500 " " 7th "

Firing to commence daily at 7 a.m.

The following Cadet Matches will be fired on the Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar.

Matches 9 & 10 200 Yds. on 8th March.
" 16 Blaney Challenge Cup on 9th March.

Firing to commence at 3 p. m.

Programme can be obtained at Head-Quarters.

762. It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion at 6-30 p. m. on Tuesday the 16th March 1909 on the Oval.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

IN THE JAPANESE NAVY.

THE amusing story of the first steam gunboat purchase by the Japanese Government is told by Dr. Gordon Stables:—On her trial trip we had lent them a Scotch engineer—a man-o'-war's man of course. But on her last measured mile trial the bumptious little Jap dismissed Scottie. His officers knew all about it now, he said. So back came our engineer and the Japanese gunboat went off seawards, rejoicing. Nevertbless, the commander of the Britisher concluded he'd better hang by her a bit. It was well, perhaps, he did. At dawn next day the officer of the watch—a big, hairy midshipman—entered the first lieutenant's cabin. "Can't make out what that Japs up to, sir," he said. "Well, what's the matter?" "Well, sir, he's doing nothing but steaming round and round in a circle, like a bloomin' duck with a broken wing." Half an hour afterwards, taking the Scotch engineer with him, the lieutenant boarded the Jap. Then the mystery was explained. The Japanese engineers had forgotten how to stop the engines, so as the could not enter the harbour under full steam, and as they did not want to go to sea again they had adopted the extraordinary expedient of steering round and round in a circle. And this game they had kept up nearly all night long! Yes, the Japs are wonderfully clever, but if you want to see a Jap man-o'-war officer in a real rage just ask him about the trial trip of their first steam gunboat.

* * *

SHE WOULDN'T LET ON.

A Scottish parson, still on the under side of 40, was driving home from an outlying hamlet when he overtook a young woman. He recognised her as the mind-of-all-work at a farm which he would pass, so he pulled up and offered her a lift. Mary gladly accepted his offer and they chatted pleasantly all the way to the farm gate.

"Thank you, sir," she said, as she got down.

"Don't mention it, Mary; don't mention it," he told her politely.

"No, I won't," Mary obligingly assured him.

* * *

A SHORT-CUT CHARACTER.

The choice of favorite characters in fiction is generally determined by sentiment, but a certain schoolboy is too practical to let sentiment rule him.

"Had an English exam, to-day," he remarked incidentally at the supper-table. "Had to name ten characters in 'Ivanhoe,' and follow our favorite character through the story."

"Who was your favorite?" asked his father.

"Athelstane."

"Athelstane!" repeated the father in amazement.

"Why?"

"Because he died in the middle of the book."

* * *

A SLIP AND A SLIPPER.

"Richard dear," said the housekeeper to the greediest member of the family over which she kept a stern, strict eye, "would you like some nice plum-jam for tea?"

"Yes, please!" shouted the expectant youngster.

"Well," said the housekeeper, "I was going to give you some to put on your bread, but I've gone and lost the key of the pantry."

"You don't need the key," exclaimed eager Richard. "I can reach down through the window and open the door from the inside."

"Quite so," replied the housekeeper. "That's just what I wanted to know. Now go and stay in your room till father comes home."

* * *

HIBERNIANISMS.

A sailor, who had taken a dislike to a ship, when he was told that he might safely trust himself to her and that she was finely copper fastened, answered, "Faix, I see, sir, I would not sail in her if she was coppered with gold."

"Oyez! Oyez!" exclaimed the bellringer in Cork. "Lost somewhere between 12 o'clock ad McKinney's store on Market-street, a large brass key. I'll not be after tellin' yez what it is, but it's the key of the bank, sure."

The following notice was found—on an Irish church door:—"This is to give notice that no is to be buried in this churchyard but those living in the parish. Those who wish to be buried are desired to apply to me, Ephraim Grub, parish clerk."

Another similar specimen is:—"Notice!—The churchwardens will hold their quarterly meetings once in six weeks, instead of half-yearly as formerly."

A "to let" sign once bore the additional information that "This house is to be let for ever; no longer if required."

An impoverished Irishman offered his only old saucepan for sale. His children, gathering round him, enquired why he disposed of this useful article. "Ah may honeys," said he, "sure I wouldn't be after partin' wid it if it wasn't to get some money to buy somthin' to put in it."

One of Dryden's plays was condemned by the severity of the Duke of Buckingham's witticism on the line, "My wound is great because it is so small," to which the Duke dryly replied, "Then 'twould be greater were it none at all."

* * *

HOW SHE WORE IT.

A missionary in a tropical island desired to wean his flock to his own ideas of clothing. He appealed te their vanity, and gave to the fairest of her tribe several yards of cloth wherewith to make a skirt. She was to appear in the garment at the next mission meeting. She did so. But the missionary's pleased expectancy was turned to consternation when the untutored savage appeared with the whole of his gift wound upon her head in the form a towering turban.

* * *

"TEA IF WE'RE SPARED."

The Marquis of Bute, who is popular in Scotland on account of his philanthropy, tells an amusing story concerning a poor Scotch widow and her family, whom he used sometimes to visit.

This woman was so extremely poor that often she and her children lived almost solely on oatmeal porridge throughout the week. Occasionally on Sabbath mornings, however, the little ones were allowed a cup of weak tea each as a special treat.

One Saturday evening Lord Bute visited he widow for the purpose of giving her some pecuniary assistance and during his stay one of the little girls came into the room and went up to her mother.

"Mither, mither," she asked, "will we hae tea for breakfast to-morrow morning?"

"Yes, dearie," replied her mother, somewhat sadly, "if we're spared."

"An' if we're no' spared," enquired the child anxiously, "will we just hae parritch?"

* * *

IN A CROWDED OMNIBUS.

A worried, disagreeable looking woman on the pavement held up her umbrella to the conductor of the motor-bus.

"One inside," sang out the conductor.

Now it so happened that nine stout gentlemen were sitting on the same side of the vehicle, and when the disagreeable lady had succeeded in squeezing herself in between two of them she found herself considerably inconvenienced by sundry knees and elbows.

"You have no business to take up passengers," she grumbled audibly to the conductor, "when there isn't any room."

"Fen a side allowed, ma'am," urged the conductor. But still the lady was dissatisfied and continued to besiege the man with uncomplimentary remarks. Finally he lost all patience.

"It ain't my fault, he cried angrily, if the fat 'uns all sit on the same side."

And silence reigned.

* * *

NOT TO BE HAD

A smart military officer once bet an athlete that he could not hop up a certain long flight of steps two at a time.

The athlete accepted the wager and made the trial, to find that there were forty-one steps to the flight, and that, after making twenty hops he had lost.

He paid up but accused the other of sharp practice.

"Sharp practice?" was the retort indignant. "Well I'll make the same bet with you that I can do it."

The other, expecting to win his money back, assented. The officer then hopped up forty steps in twenty hops, and hopping back one, finished in the prescribed manner, and won the wager.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 1.

The depression which entered Upper India yesterday has again given the precipitation in Kashmir, the chief amount being half an inch at Dras and Sonemarg, and has disappeared, but the depression in Persia has given rain in Ispahan and Bushire and skies are commencing to cloud over Baluchistan.

The effects of the cold wave in North-West India have almost disappeared and temperature is in defect at only a few stations.

Unsettled weather conditions continue in the Andaman Sea. Tavoy had three-quarters of an inch of rain; humidity is generally in defect in North-East India, the United Provinces and the greater part of the Peninsula. Skies are clear over practically the whole of India.

Forecast.—Precipitation is probable in Baluchistan.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1st MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud persists in the extreme north but skies are clear elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has become normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies have cleared. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Light cloud has spread over the whole division. The moisture in the air is in excess at Amraoti and Nagpur but is either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bombay and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess in the South but has decreased and is in defect in the North Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal except for an excess at night at some stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The barometer has risen moderately to briskly or rapidly in the North-West India where pressure is once more high. Skies are clear and temperature has also become normal in Northern India.

Weather seems to be again disturbed in Persia.

Dry weather is likely everywhere.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	76·6	54·6	0·06	5·73
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (28th)	83·3	74·1	...	1·70
Multan	74·8	50·0	...	0·60
Rawalpindi	68·4	41·9	...	5·03
Lahore	75·4	46·7	...	1·62
Sirsa	76·3	46·6	...	0·57
Ambala	77·5	48·0	...	1·37
Delhi	78·7	55·2	...	1·17
Agra	80·5	54·5	...	1·27
Mainpuri	82·3	49·6	...	0·55
Jhansi	85·0	60·0	...	0·53
Cawnpore	85·9	62·5	...	0·22
Allahabad	86·1	56·0	...	0·46
Jaunpur	81·1	59·3	...	0·41
Karachi	80·0	61·0	...	0·69
Ajmer	81·9	51·7	...	0·44
Jaipur	83·2	52·1	...	0·44
Kotah	?	?	...	0·18
Bhuj	84·6	60·0	...	0·31
Dwarka	86·3	62·7	...	0·13
Veraval	82·7	62·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	89·4	55·7	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Para	90·6	61·0	...	0·85
Surat	95·1	64·1	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	92·1	65·2	...	0·07
Deesa	90·8	59·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	85·0	54·8	...	0·00
Indore	92·1	57·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	88·5	59·3	...	1·94
Saugor	88·1	58·5	...	0·02
Hoshangabad	93·6	59·4	...	1·78
Khandwa	99·2	65·1	...	1·22
Akola	96·8	65·3	...	1·09
Amraoti	94·6	64·1	...	0·27
Nagpur	95·5	65·5	...	0·23
Chanda	94·2	66·6	...	0·05
Raipur	96·2	71·3	...	0·00
Bombay	89·3	68·4	...	0·20
Ratnagiri	87·0	73·2	...	0·00
Mormugao	86·3	69·0	...	0·00
Karwar	97·4	56·6	...	0·33
Malegaon	94·9	65·0	...	0·00
Ahamednagar	96·0	60·5	...	0·37
Poona	97·3	69·9	...	0·02
Sholapur	97·2	67·7	...	0·15
Bijapur	92·3	63·6	...	0·34
Belgaum	95·7	70·2	...	0·00
Aurangabad	98·3	69·7	...	0·05
Nizamabad (Indur)	94·8	66·2	...	0·00
Hyderabad	97·2	72·9	...	0·24
Mangalore	87·8	75·1	...	5·36
Calicut	91·2	78·3	...	1·21
Cochin	89·5	74·0	...	7·22
Colombo	88·7	68·1	...	0·23
Masulipatam	99·0	66·3	...	0·26
Bellary	95·7	69·6	...	4·05
Cuddapah	88·0	68·5	...	18·89
Madras	92·3	63·8	...	0·87
Bangalore	89·9	68·7	...	3·25
Coimbatore	94·1	64·3	...	7·44
Trichinopoly	96·5	77·5	...	11·87
Negapatam				

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

WRITING in the 'Evening Standard," Mr. Fred T. Jane, the well known naval author and artist, says:—"Big gun shrapnel for destroyers is the sensation of the moment. It is impossible to foretell how greatly this may affect the tactics of torpedo attack. It will be practically impossible to miss, and the mere knowledge of that is bound to have some influence on the attack. The sides of destroyers are so thin that they will be riddled like sieves, while the risk to personnel will be vastly augmented."

THE trial has just ended at Jaroslay, in Russia, of a British subject named Davidson, who, together with a doctor and two engineers and others, was charged with various political offences. The particular charges against Mr. Davidson were of propagating illegal literature, and delivering speeches against the Government. The Court acquitted Mr. Davidson, but sentenced one of the engineers to two months' and a peasant to eight months' incarceration.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH AUSTRALIA?

LORD NORTHCOTE, at a dinner given to him by the Royal Colonial Institute on his return from the Governor-Generalship of Australia, calls attention to a matter which is eminently deserving of consideration, both in this country and in Australia, and the "Statist" discusses his speech thus:—

"Australia is, roughly, about three-fourths the size of the continent of Europe, and it has a population of, in round figures, five millions of people. In other words, a population but little exceeding that of Scotland occupies a territory equal to three-fourths of the whole of Europe.

"At the very same time we have here at home a very large proportion of the people sunk in wretchedness, and we have in India, which is also a part of the British Empire, be it remembered, a swarming population every now and then subject to famine. It is hardly necessary to point out that it would be of incalculable benefit to the United Kingdom to India, to Australia, and to the whole British Empire if every year a considerable proportion of the industrious poor could be transported from their miserable homes in this country and in our great dependency to the new land which is waiting for settlement.

"It is quite true that Australia every few years is subject to drought; that the drought sometimes, as we know, lasts for several years, and that it carries away millions of sheep and cattle. It is, therefore, not seldom urged that Australia is really not a country for close settlement by Europeans. This statement Lord Northcote contradicts in the most emphatic manner. He has been Governor-General of Australia. He tells us that he has travelled through it in every direction. 'I have been,' he said, 'north, south, east, and west. I can claim for myself the credit that I have travelled fairly hard, and I have seen in every State of Australia plenty of land available for close settlement.'

"The droughts to which Australia is liable are due to the absence of rain every now and then, which itself is owing to the absence of great mountain chains in the interior. But it is obvious that the difficulties so created may be removed by irrigation. Already, Lord Northcote tells us, great irrigation works are being constructed, and are an immense benefit upon the country. With the growth of wealth and population irrigation works can be extended, and as they are extended a vaster and a vaster area can be brought under cultivation. We may take it, then, that irrigation is possible; that it will be extended immensely by means of the growth of wealth and population; and that, therefore, there is a country about equal to three-fourths of Europe which contains almost illimitable good land waiting for settlement.

"It is not to be lost sight of at the same time that great care must be exercised in promoting immigration. The number of persons which any country can receive, support, and assimilate is limited by the numbers of the previously existing population and the amount of accumulated wealth they possess. A very small population cannot successfully receive, employ, and assimilate a very large number of immigrants, and even a large population can only safely receive an immigration which the existing wealth enables it to employ.

THE RIGHT KIND OF EMIGRANT.

"In our desire, then, to afford means to the poorer of our own people to found comfortable homes abroad we must be careful not to act in too great a hurry. But if we employ proper means to select the right kind of emigrants, and if the home Government and the various Australian Governments co-operate judiciously, then there is no room for doubt that poverty here at home can be immensely reduced by a wise system of emigration to Australia. In estimating the importance of this we have to consider not merely the benefit that will be done to the emigrants, nor even that combined with the benefit that will be done to Australia. We have to remember, in addition, that every industrious emigrant who settles in Australia and adds to its wealth and population adds, likewise to its power of defending itself, and adds, more over, to the defensive power of the whole Empire.

"Obviously it is out of the question that a handful of white people should indefinitely occupy a country as large as three-fourths of Europe. Therefore, if Australia is permanently to remain a portion of the British Empire it must be fully settled.

"So far we apprehend there will be little difference of opinion. Now, however, we approach a matter which is likely to give rise to much divergence of view, namely, the settlement of the north of the great island continent, which is so hot that it is extremely doubtful whether Europeans can live and thrive in it. That active, young and industrious men can live there is beyond question. But whether women and children of European race can do so is another question. Lord Northcote evidently thinks that they cannot, and if he is right it is perfectly plain that we cannot indefinitely hope to retain that part of the island continent supposing that we continue to refuse to allow coloured people to settle in it.

"We must never forget that many Asiatic countries have redundant populations just as European countries have, and it is unreasonable to expect that they will respect our prejudices while we heap scorn and contumely upon them. Suppose, for instance, that China reforms herself, and that, at the same time, the desire grows stronger among her teeming millions for new lands to occupy, is it conceivable that when China has an efficient Government, and an efficient army and navy she will consent to allow the whole northern portion of Australia to remain desert?

"The country, then must be occupied in some way or other, and what we would submit to our readers for their careful consideration is, Why should not British subjects in India be invited to settle in that portion of Australia which is unsuited for Europeans? The benefit to India would be enormous; the benefit, at all events the economic benefit, to Australia would likewise be immense; while a contented, prosperous, and loyal Indian population would add to the defensive power of Australia and of the whole Empire.

"Whether Lord Northcote had in his mind this suggestion when he put forward a defence of the Australian objection to coloured immigrants we do not know. But we venture to say that in the long run it will be impossible to keep out coloured people unless we prove that white people can live and thrive in the territory referred to. The Australian Press assumes that Lord Northcote was indirectly recommending the settlement of Northern Australia by British Indians even while he was interpreting to his audience the Australian objection to coloured immigrants, and it reiterates the resolve of Australia to remain a white man's land. That is all very well, but Australia cannot set at defiance the interests and the accepted policy of the British Empire and at the same time enjoy all the privileges of British citizenship. There must be give and take on both sides."

LORD ROSEBERY.

Lord Rosebery has long held a unique position in the State. He shrinks from office, and is careful not to give an undue support to either party. As an "amicus curiæ" he is without a rival, and you will hardly find his like in the annals of the past. Knowledge and judgment are his, and he speaks with the weight which is carried by one who has held the highest offices. His politics, moreover, are nicely tempered by the study of history and literature. He is always ready with wise saws and ancient instances. It would not be easy to name many statesmen with his literary equipment. Charles James Fox, when he took pen in hand, declined upon a stiff and arid style. Not even the most pious admirer could pretend that the late Mr. Gladstone possessed Lord Rosebery's clear insight into life and letters. Nor does Lord Rosebery stint his eloquence because he has left the strife of partisans. His knowledge and his irony are always at the service of the State. And he touches nothing save with a light hand and a gentle scorn.—"Blackwood's."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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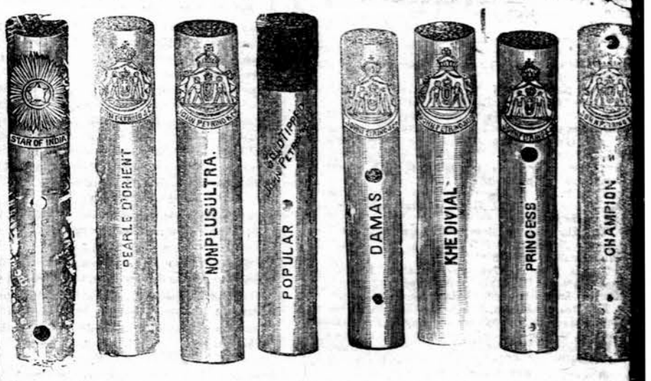

Star of India per 100 Rs. 4-0
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Non Plus Ultra ... " 2-
Khedivial ... " 2
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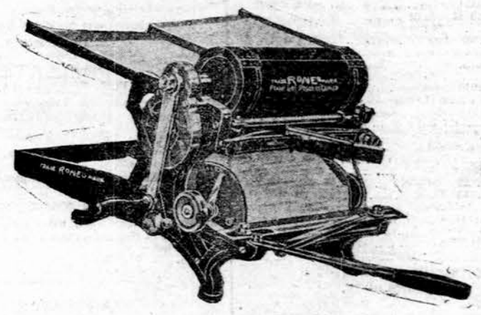

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Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE BETWEEN MOTOR CAR COMPANIES.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY VS. THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

For the plaintiff :—The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

For the defendants :—Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co.

The plaintiffs prayed that an account might be taken by the Court of all the De Dion Motor Cars, sold or delivered by the defendant Company between the 20th July 1905 and 15th May 1906 within the Bombay Presidency, of the prices realised for them, and of the commission payable by the defendant Company to the plaintiffs in respect thereof; that the defendant Company might be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs what, on taking such accounts, might found due to the plaintiffs in respect of the balance of such commission after deducting the amount (if any) payable by the plaintiffs to the defendant Company, etc.

The plaint stated that the plaintiffs carried on business in Bombay as dealers in motor-cars, motor cycles, cycles, accessories and other articles. The defendant Company was a joint stock company carrying on business in Bombay as dealers in motor cars, motor accessories and other articles. In the year 1905, the plaintiffs, under agreement with the De Dion Bouton Company, Limited, were entitled to the exclusive right to sell the De Dion Motor Cars in the Presidency of Bombay. The defendant Company were similarly entitled to sell De Dion Bouton Motor Cars in the province of the Punjab; and the parties had respectively agreed with the De Dion Bouton Company not to sell the De Dion Bouton vehicles to any one residing outside the districts allotted to them under the above-mentioned agreement without the written consent of the De Dion Bouton Company or of the agent (which term is used in the commercial sense, of the person entitled to the exclusive right to sell such cars) into whose district it was intended to sell the vehicles, while the said Company was under an obligation to the plaintiffs and defendants respectively to prevent any sale of such cars in breach of the above-mentioned agreements. In the month of July 1905, the plaintiffs and defendants, by correspondence, mutually agreed that either party should be at liberty to sell the said vehicles in each other's district upon payment to the other of a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the price of each vehicle sold, and that such agreement should be in force from 20th July 1905 for a period of six months, with option to the parties to continue the arrangement thereafter. By mutual consent, the agreement was continued till the 15th May 1906, when it was brought to an end. During the period of the agreement, the defendants sold various De Dion Bouton cars in the plaintiff's district under the terms of the agreement. Plaintiffs also sold a second-hand De Dion car in the defendants' district. The defendants, when requested to render an account of the cars sold by them declined to render such account, alleging that such cars as they had sold did not come within the provisions of the agreement, but finally, on the 10th September 1907, after notice of suit had been given them, they sent to plaintiffs' attorneys a statement of account, alleging that it contained a correct account of all cars sold by them, to which the agreement between them was applicable. Plaintiffs claimed that the account was not correct, the defendants having sold more cars than those disclosed in the account, and that there were other cars, so sold, which the defendants had not disclosed, and which the plaintiffs had been unable to trace. They believed that a considerable sum of money in respect of the commission would be found due to them from the defendants.

THE DEFENCE.

As a counter-claim, the defendants prayed that an account may be taken by the court of all sales and transactions effected by the plaintiffs, falling within the terms of the working agreement made in July 1905, and of the commission payable to the defendants; that the plaintiffs might be ordered to pay to them what, on taking such accounts, migh be found due by them to the defendants for such commission, etc. The defendants denied material portions of the allegations made in the plaint. In July 1905, the parties entered into a working agreement by correspondence, which had reference to the sales of the De Dion Bouton cars. Under the agreement the plaintiffs and defendants mutually agreed for the period between 20th July to 31st December 1905, to be bound by a working arrangement for the sales of new De Dion Bouton Motor cars, and in certain events, which had occured each party was to be paid by the other commission on sales of such cars. Defendant had long since paid to plaintiffs all commission due from them, but the plaintiffs had not yet made any payment to defendants, nor had they rendered proper accounts. The working agreement terminated on the 21st December 1905. Defendants denied that they declined to render accounts as alleged in the plaint, and said that such allegations were made for the purpose of prejudice. On the 22nd October 1907, defendants paid over to plaintiffs Rs. 773, being the commission due to them. Plaintiffs had rendered no sufficient accounts, nor paid the commission due to defendants. The latter had by their solicitors' letter, dated 26th October 1907, given full explanations and particulars of the sales referred to in the plaint. By way of counterclaim, defendants said the plaintiffs were indebted to them for commission payable in respect of De Dion Bouton Motor cars sold by them under the working agreement. Plaintiffs had never rendered full and complete accounts of such sales, nor had they produced their books of account, or satisfied defendants as to the sales effected by them.

By consent of the parties, all the matters in dispute were referred to the sole arbitration of the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, costs of the suit and of the reference to be determined by the arbitrator. The award to be made by the arbitrator on or before 14th June next.

THE Admiralty have issued orders for the battleships "Edinburgh" and "Rodney," of the Medway Dockyard Reserve, which are at present berthed in the Medway, to be sold out of the Royal Navy as unfit for further service. The "Edinburgh" was built at Pembroke Dockyard at a cost of £735,354, and was completed for sea in 1886-7; the "Rodney," which was built at Chatham Dockyard, was completed a year later, at a cost of £769,923. Both ships have been unemployed for the past few years.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

MAHOMED EBRAHIM SHEIKHU MIA KUR vs. ABDULA ALI SAHEB KUR.

For the Appellant-plaintiff :—The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

For the Respondent-defendant :—The Hon. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

This was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Knight delivered, on the 24th September 1908, in favour of the respondent-defendant.

The suit was brought to recover possession of a piece of land at Worlee, which was alleged to have been conveyed in gift in 1877, and of which the donee, or others on his behalf, enjoyed possession. The donor was the defendant himself; the donee was the plaintiff's father. The plaintiff asserted that he was deprived of possession shortly before this suit.

Mr. Justice Knight held, that on the side of the plaintiff's opponent, the evidence was literally overwhelming. On part of the land, there were tenants so far back as 1867; they, or their descendants, continued there uptil the present day, paying rent to the defendant throughout. There was a Dargah on the land. Repairs to it were done by the defendant at his own charge, in the eighties. Not only had the plaintiff failed to show possession in himself, but his opponent proved continuous occupation of the property, both effective and exclusive, during thirty years. The suit was dismissed with costs.

Their Lordships held that the question in the appeal was really of limitation, the onus of proof of which lay on the appellant-plaintiff. He failed to discharge the onus. There was no evidence to show he had possession. On the other hand, the respondent-defendant was in adverse possession for the statutory period, which, in the opinion of Mr. Justice Knight, was proved by overwhelming evidence.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PARTITION SUIT.

Dispute between Father and Son.

Before the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor.

BHAGWAN VS. JAYARAM AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff-respondent :—Mr. M. V. Bhat.

For the Defendant-appellant:—Mr. J.R. Gharpure.

THIS action was instituted by plaintiff-respondent for partition and separate possession of his share in certain property alleged to be joint family property. Defendant No. 1, the father of the plaintiff, pleaded that most of the property was his self-acquisition and not liable to partition, The present suit was therefore the outcome of an unnatural and long-standing feud between a father and son. The father and sons had been separate for some years past. Plaintiff's allegation was that at the time of the separation the family property and debts were divided, but in a litigation started by the father who has always been the aggressor, against him, the whole thing was upset and the property was held to be joint. He was therefore obliged to file this suit for partition. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Jalgaon, who awarded plaintiff a third share in the property. In appeal, the District Judge of Khandesh varied the decree of the Court of first instance by substituting a fourth for a third share and otherwise confirmed it. He observed that the litigation between plaintiff and defendant made a small history of its own. The father and son had lived separate for some years past as the result, according to plaintiff, of separation in interest. In 1902, the father brought a suit against the son for recovery of possession of a third share in certain property alleging union and wrongful possession by the son. The suit was decreed and the son was advised to bring a partition suit if he though fit. In 1900 the plaintiff passed a money bond for Rs. 600 to defendant No. 3 with defendant No. 1 as surety. On that bond, defendant No. 1 sued plaintiff for the recovery of Rs. 750 on the score that as surety he had paid off the creditor defendant No. 3 by passing a mortgage bond to him and obtained a decree. In the same year, the father again sued the son for a half share of the assessment of the family property. In the present suit, plaintiff sued for a third share of the property, consisting of two houses and six fields. After reviewing the evidence in the case, the District Judge held that the mortgage and the sale of the property were effected when the father and son had hardly fallen out had been living separately and gone through the first instalment of their litigation in open Court. On the evidence as a whole the District Judge was of opinion that the sale was not a bona fide transaction, so far as plaintiff was concerned. It was a collusive, sham and fraudulent one, got up to keep back the family property from the son. The sale was therefore inoperative against the plaintiff. Against this order, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships, after taking the circumstances of the case, held that the right of defendant No. 3 with reference to his mortgage should not have been gone into in this suit. Their Lordships therefore modified the decree of the Lower Appellate Court by directing that the decree shall be without prejudice to the rights, if any, of defendant No. 3 in virtue of his mortgage which he might assert, if so advised by a separate suit. In other respects the decree of the Lower Court was confirmed.

CLAIM FOR A BUNGALOW.

Before Mr Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

ABDOOL LATIB VS. YAMUBAI.

For the Plaintiff-appellant:—Mr Koyaji with Mr. Rele.

For the Defendant-respondent :—Mr. S. R. Bakhale.

Plaintiff sued to recover from the defendant a bungalow on the allegation that he and the defendant's husband were undivided and owned the bungalow and that on the death of the defendant's husband, the plaintiff became sole owner thereof and that defendant had no claim to it. Defendant urged that her husband and plaintiff were separate and that the bungalow belonged to her husband and had now devolved on her. The parties are Cutchi Memons and are governed by Hindu Law. Plaintiff alleged union up to date and said that no partition or separation had taken place. Defendant alleged partition and separation about two years before her husband's death. The plaintiff, one Abe, husband of the defendant, and one Umer were three brothers. Umar died in 1892 and the remaining two brothers were undivided till 1895. Defendant urged that a partition was effected some time after 1895.

The original suit was decided by the Joint Subordinate Judge of Belgaum who dismissed it with costs. He observed that it was found on evidence that the two brothers were living separate and were in separate possession of family property; that on the death of Aba, the defendant openly assumed management of his trade and estate; and that plaintiff was found to have been working clandestinely to show that he alone was the owner. He therefore rejected the appeal. Against this order, a second appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case, passed an order confirming the decree of the First Appellate Court,

FALLEN WALLS AND WITHERED MANGOES.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

RAMARAO KRISHNA BALU SAHEB AND OTHERS vs. BAKUBAI AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff-appellants :—The Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare.

For the Respondent-defendants:—Mr. R. R. Desai.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Nasik, in a suit for breach of contract brought by the appellants against the respondents. The suit was originally tried by the Subordinate Judge of Pimpalgaum who dismissed it with costs. In appeal the District Judge of Nasik dismissed it. The facts of the case were that on the 30th, Jan., 1892 Bhagwantrao leased survey Nos. 236 to 238 of Dhodumbe, the Patirki-Inam land, for 20 years, under a stipulation that the defendants should cultivate it at a reduced rent; but they should construct two wells, and plant one hundred mango trees. On failure to comply with these conditions, the defendants were liable to pay to Bhagwantrao Rs. 800 for breach of contract. The cause of action arose on 10th April, 1899. Bhagwantrao died, and Ramrao, his uncle, and Ganpatrao brought this suit.

The defendants' case was, that the wells were sunk, and the mango trees planted. But the walls of the wells fell-in; for want of rain in the Saka year 1821, the mango trees withered away. A further defence was, undue influence with lack of consideration. Again that the suit was barred, and was bad for non-joinder of other proper parties. The damages were penal and liquidated.

The District Judge held that if there was an arrangement between Ramrao and Vithalrao, by which the entire estate of Bhagwantrao went to Ramrao, then Vithalrao should have been joined as a party to the suit. In the point of limitation, the District Judge did not agree with the Subordinate Judge; in other respects, he agreed with the conclusions arrived at by the Subordinate Judge. and dismissed the appeal with costs,

Their Lordship of the Appeal Court held, that the District Judge's conclusions were right and entirely in accordance with Section 45 of the Contract Act, and on all-fours with I. L. R. 27 Bom. 157, Vadilal Lalubhay vs. Khuchal Dalpatram, decided by the Appeal Court.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

ALLEGED FORGED HUNDI.

Before Mr. Mody, the Fourth Judge.

GHELLABHAI MANEK VS. THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK LTD. AND TULSIDAS CARSANJI AND OTHERS.

For the plaintiff.—Mr. Billimoria and Mr. Lakhamsey.

For the defendant.—Mr. R. K. Dadachanji and Mr. Bhat.

In this suit the plaintiffs claimed to recover from either of the two defendants Rs. 550 the amount of a Shahjog hundie, dated the 2nd June 1908, purporting to be drawn by one Tulsidas Carsonji in favour of one Hirachand Javerchand upon the plaintiffs on the 'nishani' of one Dowlatram Ramlal. The plaintiffs alleged that the said hundi was a forged hundi, and was a day after its presentation by the Bank paid by them to the Bank. The plaintiffs' case was that after the hundi was presented to them by the Bank they received a post-card from the 'nishaniwala' Dowlatram asking them to pay the hundi. When after payment of the hundie they wrote to Dowlatram, he replied, denying having written the post-card or drawn, or authorized the drawing of the hundi. The plaintiffs thereon preferred a claim against the Bank for refund of the amount of the forged hundi according to the usage relating to shahjog hundis.

The case for the Bank was that they were, as admitted by the plaintiffs, agents for collection of the hundi for Messrs. Vaikunthrai Ambalal Desai and Co., of Ahmedabad, agents to the Ahmedali Merchants Spinning Mills Co. Ltd., and were not therefore liable to be sued. They further contended that as the hundi was not indorsed to them, they did not become its holders but remained merely agents for collection. They also contended that as the plaintiffs admittedly did not know the hand of the nominal drawer and had never any dealings with him, they were guilty of gross negligence in paying the hundi. They again urged that the plaintiffs having admittedly made no claim against the nominal drawer till after they had failed in their defence in a suit brought by the nishantwala, they did not know or look upon the defendant Tulsidas as the real drawer of the hundi; and that, therefore, the present case was a case not of a forged but a false hundi and was governed by a different rule of law from that contended for by the plaintiffs. The Bank finally pleaded that their Ahmedabad constituents having changed their position and parted to the man who indorsed the hundi to them with the major portion of the amount of the hundi immediately after its payment by the plaintiffs, and before they received notice of the alleged fraud, the plaintiffs were not entitled to succeed in the suit. On this last point the case of the Bank's constituents, Messrs Desai & Co, was that a man calling himself Lalloo Hirachand came to them at Ahmedabad and contracted for the purchase of four bales of yarn, and gave to them the hundi in question for the price. Messrs Desai & Co sent the hundi to the Bank for collection; and as they did not hear from the Bank for a day, they wired to the Bank, inquiring if the hundi was paid. On hearing in reply that it was paid, they gave to Lalloo Hirachand delivery of two bales of yarn and the balance of the proceeds of the hundi in cash. When they heard of the fraud they stopped the two bales in transit, and got them back. But Lalloo got off with the cash and could not be traced afterwards.

After hearing the evidence in the case and arguments of pleaders for all parties, the Judge reserved judgment in the case.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Inspector Jeffries charged Vishnu Luxmon a Hindu with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle valued at Rs. 40, the property of Succaram Kanoji. The latter had given it to the accused for repairs, but he would not return it and put off the complainant from time to time. A complaint was made to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the bicycle from another person with whom the accused had pledged it for Rs. 12.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 50 with the option of a month's rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. D. M. Inglis (Chairman) and J. C. Jamsetji.

PLYING FOR HIRE OFF STAND.

THEIR Worships disposed of forty-one cases yesterday, some of which were against gharry wallas for plying for hire off their stands and plying without alicense. The majority of the accused were convicted and sentenced.

GIRGAUM.

Before the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor and Mr. Motilal J. S. Shroff.

FIFTY cases were disposed of before the Girgaum Bench, many of which were against beggars and gharry wallas.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEBRUARY 22.

IN September last, I gave particulars of a criminal complaint, lodged by Mr. Shapurji Edulji Chenoy, against Raja Chutterboojdas, who is one of the wealthiest sowcars in Hyderabad. The complainant, as I said, insisted on the presence personally of the accused in Court, but as this did not seem necessary in the opinion of the Third Magistrate who heard the case, whose view was supported by Mr. Syed Hashim Bilgrami, the then First Magistrte to whom reference was made, the High Court was finally moved in the matter. When the petition was heard by that tribunal, Counsel for the complainant had to withdraw the document, owing to some insinuations contained in it reflecting on the legal competency of the trying Magistrate and other incidental irrelevancies, to which the High Court took serious objection. Thereafter the case went back to the Court of ths First Magistrate—now Mr. Abu Reza (Mr. Syed Hashim Bilgrami having been transferred to Gulburga as Sessions Judge), who, after mature consideration, passed an order that the accused must be present in Court during the proceedings. Against this order the accused has appealed to the High Court, and the matter is likely to be determined almost immediately. Messrs. F. X. and C. J. dosSantos appear for the accused and Mr. Humayun Mirza for the complainant.

***

Some busy folk are spreading all sorts of rumours about the Paigah Estates, which are, in effect, an addendum to the Sarf-i-khas. The best of the rumours is that the former will be incorporated with the latter and that the respective representatives will dwindle into the status of State pensioners or jagirdars. When Taig Jung, a couple of centuries ago, entered the service of the Nizam, certain talnks and villages belonging to the Crown were made over to him—as feudal tenures—for the maintenance of troops, which in the event of occasion arising, were to be at the Nizam's disposal, which meant that that nobleman had to maintain a fighting force to be paid from the revenue of those lands. Taig Jung was admittedly a soldier and warrior, and it was who he founded the well-known house of Shums-ul-Umrah In the course of time, this house became divided against itself, and about three decades ago there arose three distinct representatives instead of one, each having a body of cavalry, infantry and artillery of his own, which at best might rank as an appendage of pageantry, valuable only for marriage processions and such other ceremonial occasions. Since the death of Nawabs Sir Asman Jah, Sir Vicar-ul-Umrah and Sir Khurshed Jah, the three Estates have degenerated from an administrative point of view and the process is likely to continue unless better counsels prevail or His Highness asserts his domination and places them under a Committee of Management as suggested in less alarmist circles. To incorporate them with the Sarf-i-khas would be to wreck an ancient institution, and the wisdom of such a drastic step is a debatheable question.

***

The Abkari establishment of the Medak District has been made permanent on the same lines as the Abkari establishment of the City of Hyderabad, and Moulvie Abdul Latif Khan has been appointed Special Abkari Taluqdar of the said District.

***

The Government of H. H. the Nizam has sanctioned an invalid pension of Rs. 400 per mensem for Mr. Jehangirji, ex-Superintendent of the Central Treasury, and His Highness has been pleased to sanction a life pension of Rs. 150 to the widow of the late Moulvie Abdul Kadir, the City Registrar, and Rs. 100 to the widow of the late Zahiruddin Ahmed Khan, a second Taluqdar, on the condition of the latter maintaining the attendants of her deceased husband. I think the condition imposed on this lady is a little hard. Her late husband, as a Second Taluqdar, drew a salary of Rs. 450 and had a number of attendants in proportion to the weight of his purse. How is she to keep up the same establishment with a pension of Rs. 100 ?

***

His Highness the Nizam's Government has granted a reward of Rs. 50 to a man named Lachiga Neoradi in recognition of his having performed the dangerous task of stopping up the breach of the Giripally Tank at great personal risk during the heavy rains of September last.

***

The Chadderghaut Stanley's Girls' School has been granted an increase of Rs. 100 per mensem to its grant-in-aid for a period of five years, provided that a Normal Class is added to it. A further increase of Rs. 100 has been sanctioned as allowance or scholarship for the successful female teachers, at the rate of Rs. 10 each till their number reaches a a total of ten.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st March 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Wrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	1	3	0 a.m.	11	31
Teheran ...	1	1	40 p.m.	1	2
Suez	1	2	15 p.m.	0	36

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Eleventh Extra Meeting Wednesday, March 3.

HANDICAPS.

THE LONG CONSOLATION PLATE.—About 1½ Miles.

	st	lbs		st	lbs
Uro	... 10	1	Ashanti Gold	... 7	12
Volume	... 9	4	Clear Artist	... 7	7
Mafoota	... 8	9	Cheeky	... 7	4
Lachlan	... 8	7	Plateon	... 7	3

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3 lbs.

THE SHORT CONSOLATION PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

	st	lbs		st	lbs
Forfeit	... 9	12	Lady Metal	... 8	3
Paul Pry	... 9	5	Winsome	... 7	13
Lady Cressy	... 9	2	Conscience	... 7	11
Ianthe	... 9	1	Alruna	... 7	9
Zotique	... 8	10	Vocalist	... 7	6
Lady Lomond	... 8	8	Paria Doray	... 7	4
Mergul	... 8	5	Wolferton	... 6	9

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

ARAB SELLING PLATE.—About 1 Mile.

	st	lbs		st	lbs
Gladiator	... 9	12	Meerdhan	... 7	9
Bendigo	... 9	12	Hooded Falcon	... 7	7
Young Kohincor	... 8	12	Santra	... 7	5
Nocman	... 8	11	Lizaz	... 7	4
Vasco	... 8	9	Surrender	... 7	3
Brutus	... 8	7	Fallah	... 7	0
Osborne	... 8	2	Nagashi	... 6	12
Maharaja	... 8	1	Zir	... 6	9
Akrabad	... 7	10			

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 12 noon on 1st March 1909.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 12 noon n Monday 1st March.

THE LONG CONSOLATION PLATE.—About 1½ miles.—Volume, Mafoota, Lachlan, Ashanti Gold, Clear Artist and Cheeky. Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 3 lbs.

THE SHORT CONSOLATION PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.—Forfeit, Paul Pry, Lady Cressy, Lady Lomond, Mergul, Lady Metal, Winsome, Conscience, Peria Doray and Wolferton.

ARAB SELLING PLATE.—About 1 mile.—Bendigo, Nocman, Vasco, Brutus, Osborne, Maharaja, Akrabad, Meerdhan, Hooded Falcon, Santra, Lizaz Fallah, Nagashi and Zer. Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 4 lbs.

THE MEDIUM ARAB PONY PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.—Great Power, Reefat, Caravan, Rajput, Woolwinder, Token, Musloom, Fritz, Meerjan, Adham, Aden, Najmi and Sarabond.

THE SMALL ARAB PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.—Plasay, Hasty Jack, Diamond King, Brussels, Jalmood, Ariff, Happy Land, Selection, Sir George, Collector, Nasarulla, Tamim, Prence Chestnut, Orby and Light.

In accordance with clause 2 (c) General Conditions, The Little Stranger Maiden Plate is divided and the draw is as follows :—

The 1st Little Stranger Maiden Plate.	The 2nd Little Stranger Maiden Plate.
Gunnam	Young Revenge II
Ejnah	Aferam
Zinfandel	Daxion
Little King	Shanar
Mi'bes	Mazi
Tannah	Yacout
Lahuk	Kazalan
Royal Realm	Orleans
Defence	Halal
Waterloo (late Abdul Mujeed)	Prime Minister
Kadim	Durban
Muslem	Young Achilles
Mundoor	Sinclair
Renter	Azzad
Sayar	Khan Khanan
	Lieutenant

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 1st March 1909.

12th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday 1st March.

THE GOODWOOD PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's ch e h Forfeits
H H Aga Khan vs Aga Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton
Mr Kelso's br aus g St Patrick
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry
Mr R R S's br aus h Lachlan
Messrs Wood and Badger's b e g Squire Alfred
Mr A S Oomer's ch e m Mergul
Mr G K 's ch aus h Picturesque
Mr J B's b aus g Chivalry
Mr A J De Souza's b aus g Manlock
Mr A J De Souza's b aus m Wensome
Mr M Goculdas's br aus m Lady Metal

THE MARCH PLATE.—Distance about 9 furlongs
H H Aga Khan and Aga Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton.
Aga S Shah's br e h Sugar Apple.
Mr R R S' br aus h Lachlan.
Messrs Wood and Badger's b e g Squire Alfred.
Mr S A Wahed's b e h Sir Galahad.
Mr Vincent Clifford's ch e g Ashanti Gold.
Mr R G Baldock's br aus m Mafoota (by wire).
Mr G P Cosen's br aus g Umutbee.
Mr M Goculdas' br e g Clear Artist.
Mr M Goculdass and A Nanjee's br aus m Cheeky 14-1.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr R R S' br aus g Comebsck 14-2.
Mr R R S' ch aus m Lady Nannie 13 1 1-4.
Mr Beg's br aus g Koko 14-2.
Mr G K's ch aus m Verbaila 14-2.
Mr F B Avasia's br aus g Chippy Norton 14-1 3-4.
Race declared void.

NEW ARAB MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.
Mr Tulsidas Tejpal's b a h Mezhir Beg 14-0 (4 years.)
Messrs T. Tejpal and P Framjee's b a h Amir Alli (4 years.)
Mr Saleh Tookmachi's b a h Mirza (5 years.)
Mr Kassim Jurje's b a h Malta 13 3 1-2 (4 years.)
Mr Adil's ch a h Brukat (3 years.)
Mr Hajee Mohmood bin Mahomed's ch a h Aziz (4 years.)
Mr Mahomed Yani's b a h Thaboor (4 years.)
Mr A Aziz's g a h Mahdi (4 years.)
Mr Adil's b a h Beyhazar (6 years.)
Mr R S Forage's g a h Quick Free (6 years.)
Mr R S Forage's ch a h Prime Minister 13 1 1-2 (3 years.)
Mr Aboobaker A Rehman's b a h Patel 14-0 (6 years.)
Mr A S Oomer's b a h King Emperor (3 years.)
Mr P H Burn's g a h Hammond 13-3
Mr Hajee Saheb's b a h Waziristan 13 3 3-4 (4 yrs.)
Mr Jassim Abdul Karim's g a h Telegraph (4 yrs.)
Mr Hamid Dawood's g a h Zanizel (4 years.)
Mr Fatteh Dara's b a h Sunsun.
Mr Ebrahim Zaid's g a h Taleer 13 2 3-4 (3 years)
Mr Fahar Yani's g a h Neshan 13 3 1-4 (4 years)
Mr G K's b a h Goldman 14 0 (3 years)
Mr Mufak's b a h Sandid 14-0 (3 years)
Mr Stedall's ch a h Zenfandel 13-3 (4 years)
Mr M Hamdan and A Wahab's roan a h Redbreast (4 years)
Mr Ebrahim Manas b a h Middleman (5 years)
Mr Abdoola Mahalla's ch a h Zoobair Flag (6 years)
Mr Abdul Aziz Mackenzie's b a h Taimurling 13-3 1-2 (4 years)
Mrs A M Shamlan aud Ali Beg Mishree's b a h Hundred (5 years)
K S Vejay Sinhji's ch a h March Past 13-3 1-4 (6 years)
Mr Syed Mustapha Birs g a h Rakesh 14-0 (6 years)
Mr M Goculdass ch a h Racer (3 years)
Mr M Goculdas g a h Mubrad 14-0 (4 years)

THE KARJAT PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Aga S Shah's ch a g Rufus 13 2 1-2
Mr R R S' ch a h Sherali 13 3
Mr Morison's g a h Raffles 13 2 1-2
Mr Mohsen Abdul Aziz's g a h Murzook 13 2 3 4
Mr A W Essa's b a h Fairfield 13 3
Mr Adil's ch a h Plassy 13 2
Mr Adil's ch a h Zuri 13 2 3 4
Mr Beg's g a h Happy Land 13 2 1 4
Mr Beg's g a h Gwalior 13 1 3-4
Mr Aboobaker A Rehman and A Shaboobas b a h Real Blood 13 3
Mr A A Saif and S A Wahed's b a h Toskin 13 3
Mr Adel's g a h Squire 13 3
Mr Newton's b a h Serur 13 2 3-4
Major Prideaux's bl a h Nagashi 13 2
Mr Goolam Hyders b a h Light 13 3
Mr H S Cassel's ch a h Diamond King 13 3
Mr G K's g a h Brussels 13 2 1-2
Mr M S Clarke's g a h Hobyian 13 3
Mr A R Zaids b a h Hasty Jack 13 3
Mr F Mallens b a h Sir George 13 2
Mr J K Kapadias ch a h Jalmood 13 2 1-4
Mr Dara Cowasjee's g a h Arriff 13 1 3-4
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Gaucho 13 2 3-4
Mr Abdoola Mana's b a h Tamim 13 2 1-4
Mr K S Vijay Sinhji's g a h Champion 13 3
Mr A I DeSouza's g a h Sabah 13 3
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Prince Chestnut 13 3
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Winchester 13 2 3-4
Messrs M Goculdass' and A Nanjees ch ah Hachal 13 3

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.
Mr R Hotz's g a g Silver Prince 14 1 (aged).
Colonel J Anderson's b a h Al Fateh 14 (aged).
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent (5 years).
Mr Rama Govindjee's ch a h Aden 13 2 1-2 (4 years).
Mr A Ebrahim's bl a h Nasri Pasha (5 years).
Mr Mohsen Abdul Aziz's g a h England (5 years).
Mr Beg's b a h Brutus (6 years).
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Darianoor (6 years).
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Merrily (4 years).
Mr G K's g a h Reefat 13 3 3-4 (4 years).
Mr Kassim Jury's b a h Desert King (5 years),
Messrs. M Goculdas and Ali bin Talib's b a h Meazer (6 years),

ADDITIONAL RACE.

For Bombay 12th Extra Meeting Saturday 6th March.

DEALERS AUCTION PLATE :—Winner Rs. 500, 2nd Rs. 200, 3rd Rs. 100. For Arabs landed since 1st July 1908 which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over.

Horses entered for Rs. 1,000 to carry W. A. 3 lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Maidens 4lbs. Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Entry Rs. 5 to close 10 a.m. on Thursday 4th March and Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out before 6 p.m. Thursday 4th March 1909,

FOOTBALL.

The Madras Tournament.

WIN FOR THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 1.

The Sherwood Foresters beat the 2nd Leicesters after an excellent game in the finals in the Madras Gymkhana Association Football Tournament on Saturday evening last.

After an excellent game, witnessed by a large number of spectators, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Miller presented the Challenge Cup to the winning team, also small cups to individual members.

The Murray Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 1.

The first game in the third round of the Murray Footbali Tournament was played here on Saturday last, the Middlesex Regiment meeting the Camerons, the game attracting the presence of a large crowd of spectators.

The Camerons took the kick off with the wind favouring them, but after two good attempts the Middlesex got the ball and scored.

After half time the Middlesex were awarded a foul, gaining a goal from it. The Camerons made desperate efforts to score, but the Middlesex goalkeeper was too smart. The Middlesex notched another goal before the whistle sounded, thus winning by 3 goals to nil.

As the Lancashires have scratched, two games only remain to be played this evening.

FOOTBALL.

Lahore Trades Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 1.

The finals of the Lahore Trades Football Tournament were played on Wednesday. After a hard fought and exciting game the Black Watch beat the South Staffords by two goals to one.

The Lieutenant-Governor presented the cup to the winning team after a short speech of congratulation

HOCKEY.

All-India Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 1.

The All India Hockey Tournament opened on Monday afternoon at Allahabad. Fifteen teams have entered this year and the first day's play showed the tournament to be as popular as ever. Four matches were played on Monday, the successful team in each case having a fairly easy task.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers beat the 60th King's Royal Rifles by five goals to love.

The Royal Irish Regiment beat the combined team of the 48th Pioneers and 11th Rajputs by six goals to two.

The combined team of the 6th Jats and the 67th Dogras beat the Camerons by four goals to one.

The Northamptons beat St. Joseph's School by three goals to one.

DARING DACOITY.

Two Thousand Rupees Stolen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

A dacoity, not unlike the Bighati case, occurred in the small hours of Saturday morning at Haripur near Serampore, when the house of Gopal Chunder Ghose was entered by well-dressed armed Bengalis, who wounded four persons and got off with property alleged to be worth some Rs. 2,000.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 1.

Sir James Wilson, K. C. S. I., Financial Commissioner, Punjab, made over charge on Saturday afternoon to Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C. S. I., and proceeded to Jeypore *en route* to Colombo, from which port he embarks for England.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 2.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

37-08 In person Miya Saheb Abdool Alli

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The Bombay Gazette.
TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1909.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

PROFESSOR ANDREADES of the University of Athens recently published in French the story of the Bank of England, as he observed, a history of an English institution written by a foreigner and intended for the use of foreigners. The work has now been translated in English and, with a preface by Professor Foxwell, the political economist, has been published by Messrs. P. S. King and Son. The author feels that difficulties must arise in any attempt by a foreigner to judge the institutions of other countries and to form an opinion with regard to advisable reforms. The task is especially hard in the case of a country like England, where more attention is paid to facts than to theories. Moreover he has described various matters and in particular historical events, the discussion of which may perhaps be superfluous for English readers. But Professor Foxwell regards the work as highly satisfactory, notwithstanding several omissions. The statistical and documentary side of the work is not so strong as might be. An appendix giving statistics of capital, dividends, reserves, discount rates and note circulation would have been useful; so too a history of the charter renewals, the original charter and by-laws, the monopoly and other important acts and certain other orders and documents. These are the things most useful, and generally most inaccessible, both to the student and the man of affairs. We have no adequate history of the Bank of England, but the records, as Francis in his work showed us, are full of incident and attraction, almost of romance. Still the remarkable absence of official records in connection with the Bank, especially for the first century of its activity, has frequently been commented upon. The Bank never seems to have published any reports of its own and the compilers of histories, such as the present, have had mainly to rely for any official knowledge of its operations on the occasional returns extracted by Parliamentary Committees and on the weekly returns under the Act of 1844, which competent judges have declared to be the most valuable result secured by that Act.

Englishmen regard the Bank of England as the greatest financial institution in the world, but Professor Foxwell declares it to be far inferior to many continental banks, in the extent of its metallic reserves and of its note circulation, and he shows there are even other English banks which hold a larger amount of private deposits. It can hardly be considered so essentially a national bank as the Banks of France and Germany, each of which does a larger business in the provinces than in the capital. It is not so democratic in the range of its operations as the Banque de France, perhaps not so directly associated with general enterprise as the Reichsbank. Nevertheless no existing bank can boast a history at the same time so long, so continuous and so distinguished and none has played so great and so worthy a part, not merely in the fortunes of a nation, but also in the general financial activities of the world. The new history may be regarded as the best general survey of the bank's history and one which takes note of all the most important passages in it. Dr. Andreades' criticism though unsparing in places is full of suggestion and stimulus. The earlier part of the history is presented in a form convenient to English students who will also find the book eminently readable and attractive. Professor Foxwell welcomes its appearance, as the constitution and policy of national banks is in some respects the supreme economic question of the day. "The financier is in the ascendant, his is the dominating influence on modern economic activities. We are living," the professor declares, "in an age when financial fortunes and financial operations are upon a scale never dreamt of before; and when price manipulations and gold movements are constantly causing wreckage and dislocation of industry in greater or less degree. If disturbing forces of this magnitude are to be kept within due control it can only be by institutions wielding national resources and under the direction of men representing general public interests, men in touch with the national, commercial and industrial conditions and with the general aims of the State."

Even from Professor Andreades' view the Bank of England has no cause to be ashamed of its record. Where the two professors differ in their reading of history is in regard to the period covered by the French War and more particularly as to the conduct of the Bank during the Restriction. Never, says Professor Foxwell, was the fate of England and her empire more intimately bound up with the fortunes of her national credit and there is no chapter in the long story of the Bank of England in regard to which her conduct has been so severely censured. On both grounds it must always be of special interest to an historian of our National Bank. Professor Andreades makes excursions into party politics, showers censure on Pitt. But as Professor Foxwell urges too much can easily be made of the Restriction itself, especially as a ground for reflections on the Bank, for he holds that the difficulties of the Bank throughout were mainly due to its strong patriotism and its loyalty to the Government. Even the Government in its persistent demands upon the Bank, which made the Restriction necessary, was only following the well-established policy of the time. In the eighteenth century nations exploited their banks in the same ruthless, impenitent way as they exploited their colonies and their trade. Yet the severest critics of the Bank admit that there is no substantial ground for complaint as to its conduct during the Restriction until 1808-09. As Professor Foxwell shows, it was a main point with Napoleon to wreck our national credit. If the Bank had attempted to correct the high premium on exchange in 1810, and caused an internal stringency, thereby provoking a general crisis, it would have exactly realised Napoleon's aims. The views of the two Professors of Political Economy make the history at once interesting and valuable.

THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT. The question of remedying the unemployment question has received so much attention that it is well to turn to the other side of the problem and see how far it may be possible to prevent those things which call for the remedy. The matter has engaged the attention of Mr. Beveridge who has placed in consecutive statistical and economic form arguments to prove that what is required is less a remedy for unemployment than the organization of industry so as to reduce to a minimum the bad adjustment of supply and demand in the labour market and the resultant wastage of force. Foremost amongst the things to be considered are the periodic fluctuations of trade which are not preventible. Mr. Beveridge holds that the general demand for labour is fully keeping pace with the general supply; as the population grows, so industry grows to absorb the population. But it is perfectly consistent with this that part of the population should be only irregularly employed, and that each trade should tend to draw into itself not only a regular body of workmen, but a reserve which shall be equal to its period of greatest activity, but liable to be unemployed, or only half-employed, when it is less active. This reserve being attached to particular trades or even particular branches of the same trade, cannot be easily mobilised to meet the demands of other trades. If we could imagine a state of affairs in which every man was equal to every job, and capable of being transferred quickly from a trade which did not want him to a trade which did, there would be comparatively little unemployment except at acute moments in the cyclical or world depression. But this, of course, is not the condition in the actual world of labour. The building trade may be depressed in London when other trades are prosperous, but the builders and builders' labourers cannot be transferred to meet an unsatisfied demand in the cotton trade. The mobility of labour is very imperfect even in a single trade. One of the most emphatic pronouncements made by Mr. Beveridge is that the creating of new industries will not lessen unemployment. A reserve of labour, nursed and kept segregated to meet times of pressure is a well known feature of all industries but the creation of new industries, it is said, while offering a possible temporary absorption of the unemployed, would, in the end, only create a larger reserve liable to be out of work and swelling the rolls of those from whom they had been rescued.

Having realised that a large part of the problem is due to "an incessant leakage of labour force" it becomes possible to look along definite lines to find a remedy. Although lack of employment, or in other words trade stagnation may be general it is bound to be a matter of degree in different localities and the remedy suggested is a policy of decasualising. The present habit is to take the first possible man who applies capable of filling a vacant post and then throwing him over when the demand for his services has ceased. To avoid this throwing over into the ranks of "leaked force" labour exchanges are suggested whereby the surplus of the district could be sent automatically to places where a demand existed. In conjunction with this is advocated a system of insurance against unemployment which, while excellent in theory, would probably fail lamentably in practice. No scheme of insurance, or of any other honourable provision for unemployment, says Mr. Beveridges, can be safe from abuse unless backed by an efficient organisation of the labour market—i.e., by a fairly complete registration of all the employment offering. On the other hand, while that complete registration, insurance or relief fund has an absolute protection, the men if they too are compelled to register at the same office cannot remain on the fund one moment after there is work anywhere available for them to do. Once the community or the insurance fund undertakes the notification of work, the necessity of making relief allowances inadequate or degrading in order to drive men on the search for work disappears. The Trade Unions cannot safely now make their benefits really adequate, simply because, though they have something of a registration system they have very little; they still rely mainly upon their members finding work by personal application. But it must not be forgotten that the Trades Unionist is largely of a different class from the "unemployed" Many Trade Unionists suffer from lack of employment, but the bulk of the "unemployed" is unskilled and unemployable and it is necessary to clear the field of these before any scheme for the settlement of the prospects of the genuine workers suffering from trade or seasonal depression can be made effective.

MIXED MARRIAGES. According to an American contemporary a hard case has just been occupying the courts in Virginia. In that State, as in twenty-four other States of the Union, marriages between whites and negroes are prohibited by law and are punishable offences. A Virginian was sentenced the other day to eighteen years' imprisonment for marrying a negro woman, but as it came out that he honestly believed he was a negro himself the court voluntarily applied to the Governor to grant him a free pardon, on the condition that the marriage was considered null. A Northern paper makes the natural comment that "difficulties like this seem to make life uncertain for Virginians who think they have a slight strain of negro blood in their veins." It is not often that those who have it will admit it and in this country they call themselves by a variety of names intended to conceal the real fact. Mixed marriages, however, have the result of producing more or less coloured offspring, but it will be long ere the legislature follows the example of the Virginian State and attempts to interfere.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward Mails of the 19th instant left Aden at 6 p. m. on Friday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

A LOCAL branch of the Punjab National Bank has been opened at Cawnpore.

THE Fine Arts Exhibition at Madras, was opened by the Hon'ble Mr. Murray Hammick, C.I.E., C.S.I., on the 27th ultimo.

MESSRS. MONTAGUE BUTLER AND R. OAKDEN who have been on special duty in connection with the possiblity of reducing opium cultivation in Rajputana, Central India and Baroda, have now concluded their investigations and will shortly submit their report.

ACCORDING to Reuter's New York correspondent, Prince Ito's recent speeches, to the effect that unless there was an early cessation of sporadic rioting in Korea stringent action would be taken by Japan, are interpreted as foreshadowing the annexation of Korea by Japan.

THE Andaman Islands Forest Administration Report for 1907-08 gives a pessimistic account of the condition of the padouk trade. None of this valuable timber was sold in the months subsequent to September last, and as a result the profits for the year were exceedingly small. The surplus of revenue over expenditure amounted to Rs. 30,187, as compared with Rs. 3,34,365 in the previous twelve months. Efforts, which will no doubt be successful, have since been made to revive the trade, the timber being eminently suitable for a number of decorative purposes.

THE marriage, at Philadelphia, of Miss Frances Stotesbury, daughter of the millionaire financier and Banker Mr. E. T. Stotesbury, to Mr. John Kearsley Mitchell, son of an eminent doctor, was remarkable for the display of wedding gifts. Just before the marriage the father and daughter sat in the music-room of the Stotesbury mansion for a last intimate chat. As the bride left to be robed for ceremony, Mr. Stotesbury, the "Mail" says, called her back and thrust a small slip of paper in her hand. Thinking that it was simply a memorandum, Miss Stotesbury did not examine it until later, when she discovered it to be a cheque for £250,000. A diamond tiara, a string of pearls unmatched for beauty and diamond necklace, and other articles of jewellery of a value of £100,000 constituted the rest of Mr. Stotesbury's gifts to his daugher.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AN AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

Policy of the Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, FEBRUARY 15.

THE Minister for Defence, referring to Mr. Joseph Cook's criticism of the naval proposals, reiterated that the present Government had made no such promise to consult Parliament before expending the vote for harbour and coast defence as indicated by Mr. Cook. He then went on to reply to Mr. Cook's objection to the class of boat that is to be built, and quoted from a number of authorities to show that destroyers could be successfully fired against every type of naval architecture. "Mr. Cook," he proceeded, "asks if the British Admiralty had suggested this form of naval enterprise. The only form suggested by the Admiralty was a money contribution. We think that we do not misinterpret public opinion in Australia when we say that we do not regard this as a satisfactory form of policy for the Commonwealth. We must assume that Mr. Cook thinks that we should commence with a Dreadnought. No one disputes that our present policy is subsidiary to and is to act in co-operation with the British Navy."

AUSTRALIAN CONSTRUCTION OF SHIPS.

The Minister for Defence received Messrs. Storey, M.L.A., and A. McDougall, of Sydney, who urged that local firms should be given an opportunity of tendering for the construction of destroyers. Mr. Pearce pointed out that months would be wasted in getting the necessary plant, then months would elapse before tenders were complete. Thus at least a year would pass by before their construction was even begun. The English yards would take 12 months to build the boats, and it was safe to assume that Australia would take 18 months. It would thus take two years and a half to complete the boats in Australia. From the point of view of the Australian workman the Government proposal would give him a guarantee of work within 12 months.

CONFERENCE OF MINERS.

A conference has taken place at Newcastle between the executive officers of the Miners' Federation and Mr. P. Hickey, the delegate from the New Zealand Miners' Federation. The conference adopted a series of resolutions, the most important of which reads:—"That as a basic principle we recommend to the northern, southern and western miners of New South Wales and the New Zealand miners that in the event of any crisis of a general character occurring in any district or union other districts or unions shall do nothing to assist the employers of the districts or unions affected to defeat the objects of the men directly concerned." In order to enable this resolution to be carried out the conference resolved that it was necessary to have a common understanding and plan of operations agreed on with the Seamen's and Waterside Workers' Unions for Australasia, and negotiations are to be entered on with a view to bring this about.

The resolutions will be discussed at the next meeting of the committee of management, and be forwarded to the various organisations interested.

SYDNEY HARBOUR DISASTER.

The Sydney City Coroner (Mr. Murphy) has concluded the inquest into the circumstances surrounding the death of 15 bluejackets in Sydney Harbour as the result of a collision between the steamer Dunmore and a naval cutter. Mr. Murphy said:—"A great deal of the evidence was of a most contradictory nature. It appears to me that if the towline between the steam launch and the pinnace had been fastened so as to be quickly cut the lives of the 15 men would in all probability have been saved. I have come to the conclusion that the captain of the Dunmore followed the regulations applicable to a case of this kind, and that he must be held acquitted of any criminal negligence, but I am of opinion that he and his crew did not sufficiently exert themselves in the way of saving life. Fortunately for some of the men in peril a boat was towed behind the Dunmore and that was cast off, this being the only effective movement on the part of the ship to save life. Any person in charge of a vessel with another in tow should exercise great care so as to avoid a collision, especially when a number of lives are in his charge. I have come to the conclusion that the negligence of the coxswain of the launch was the cause of the disaster, but in my opinion Bryant is to some extent the victim of circumstances."

Bryant was committed for trial on a charge of manslaughtter.

CUSTOMS MATTERS.

The Port Adelaide importers and agents and the trading community of South Australia are not enamoured of the present system of dealing with the importation of goods from the point of view of checking entries and the collection of duty. They have on several occasions agitated for an alteration, and have suggested improvements without avail and they appealed to the Minister for Customs (Mr. Tudor) to hear their case. For this purpose Mr. Tudor travelled from Melbourne, and half an hour after his arrival in Adelaide to-day he received a thoroughly representative deputation, consisting of members of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce and the Importers and Agents' Association of Port Adelade.

The deputation requested the introduction of a central approving office at Port Adelaide on lines similar to those of Sydney, under which it was claimed greater facilities would be given for dealing with goods and much time and money saved, while providing fully for the safeguarding of the revenue. A second point was the granting, as a right, the approval of entries, before the arrival of the ship containing the goods, which was now enjoyed as concession. The other requests were that there should be an examination in bond of many lines which suffered or were liable to deterioration through exposure on the wharfs, and that a Tariff Board should be established for Australia with the object of securing uniformity of decisions. The Minister promised full consideration of everything put before him, and said that his intention was to inspect the condition of things at Port Adelaide and to become acquainted with the local position. He further said that a tariff guide would be issued in the near future, which would help the officers and the agents as the guide under the old tariff had done. This afternoon Mr. Tudor, with the Collector of Customs (Mr. Stephens) and representatives of the agents, drove around the Port Adelaide wharves and watched the work in progress.

IMPORTANT DEFENCE PROPOSITION.

Referring to Mr. Haldane's speech on the subject of Imperial defence, the Minister for Defence said on Friday:—"We received an important communication this morning from the War Office, but I cannot make any statement at present. I have cabled to the War Office asking that Major-General Hoad should be supplied with a copy of the communication, and we will, of course, wait for any comments that he may have to make on it. The scheme to which Mr. Haldane refers is that of the establishment of an Imperial general staff, which will aim at bringing about the military co-operation of Great Britain with her oversea dominions without any interference with local control."

FEDERAL FINANCE.

The Sydney Attorney-General (Mr. Hughes) referred on Friday to certain criticisms in regard to Federal finance and expressed the desire of the Commonwealth Government to live within its means. He said that if the Government did place a loan on the Market he assumed that it would be for not less than £5,000,000, involving an interest payment of something like £200,000 yearly. If Customs taxation were resorted to for the payment of this interest charge it would be necessary, under the provisions of the Constitution, to raise something like £800,000 additional taxation in order that the States might get their one-fourth. There was nothing for it but direct taxation. Borrowing in his opinion ought to be in any case the last resort of both the individual and the State.

VICTORIAN WINE INDUSTRY.

Speaking at a gathering of vignerons at Rutherglen, Mr. Alan H. Burgoyne, of the well-known firm of Burgoyne & Co., said their losses were to be deplored but it was unwise to raise prices, as the export trade must suffer thereby. They knew perfectly well that the English consumer would not stand an increase in prices. If prices were raised it would immediately ruin the export trade from Australia. Some £300,000 had been spent in advertising the wine trade in England, not one penny of which had come out of the pockets of the growers. The demand for sweet wines was active just now, but they were only saleable in Australia and would not suit the English taste. For sweet wines they had only the market of a population of 4,500,000, while for dry wines there were the markets of 45,000,000 almost untouched. He warned growers against the over-production of sweet wines, and forecasted a change in the taste of the Australian people. The consumption of wine in England had dropped from 18,000,000 gallons to 10,500,000, but the Australian export trade had still been maintained. His firm intended to stick to that trade, but desired the help of growers in producing the right variety of wines. If growers would do this his firm would not be found wanting. The industry would have to be built up to its former standard and to do this he suggested a Government bonus to assist the small growers in reconstituting their vineyards.

VICTORIAN HARVEST.

Owing to the enormous grain traffic the revenue from the carriage of goods on the Victorian railways shows an increase for the seven days ended February 6 of £22,800 compared with that of the corresponding period last year. This enormous traffic involved the use of every spare truck and locomotive in the railway service. In one day of 24 hours recently there were 846 trucks unloaded at Williamstown, constituting a record for Australia. The departmental returns since the beginning of the season on December 16, 1908, to Saturday, February 6, 1909, inclusive, show that the grand total yield to date in bags is 4,525,507 or 15,085,023 1/3 bushels. The value of the wheat to date bagged on an average of 3-9 per bushel, is £2,823,441, while the 1907-8 crop of wheat was worth £244,397, the yield being under 13 million bushels. In 1906-7 the return of wheat from the harvest was 22,600,000 bushels and the absolute record for the State was in 1903-4, when 28,525,579 bushels of wheat were harvested. The lowest yield for the State was in 1902-3 when only 2,569,364 bushels of wheat were produced.

DRUNKENNESS.

A new departmental regulation has been put into operation at the Sydney City Police Courts, with the object of inducing sobriety. By this regulation certain persons who appear to answer charges of drunkenness or drunkenness and disorderliness, and are convicted, are fined a maximum amount of £2, in default one month's imprisonment, or £3, in default six weeks' imprisonment. On promising the court to abstain the offenders are given three months in which to pay the fine, and no surety is asked for by the police. At the end of three months if the persons have not offended again they are allowed a further three months, and so on until 12 months have elapsed. Then if there has been no record against the offender the whole fine is remitted. On the other hand, any lapse within the 12 months' period will result in the original penalty being enforced. At the Central Court on the 9th inst. three offenders were released under the new scheme.

A.

THE Ellore Cattle and Agricultural Show will be held on the 27th instant and two following days. Mr. Scott, I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, will open the Show and award the following prizes:—Rs. 100 for the best milch cow, Rs. 50 for the best breeding bull, and Rs. 50 for the best jute grown in the District.

[By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

Servia's Territorial Aspirations.

RUSSIAN INTERVENTION RESENTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that Russia has telegraphed to Servia, counselling the renunciation of all territorial claims, and urging her to await the decisions of the great Powers.

Advices from Belgrade report that, when the news was received yesterday of Russia joining with the Powers in intervening in the Balkan crisis, the excitement became intense and the most bitter resentment was expressed. All the newspapers publish leading articles condemning Russia.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

A Russian communication to Servia declares that, in view of the political situation, the maintenance of a pacific attitude is in Servia's vital interest. The Russian Government is in a position to know that the territorial aspirations of Servia will find neither sympathy nor support among the Powers and they might lead to war with Austria.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Emperor has received in audience Rifaat Pasha, the late Turkish Ambassador in London and now Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Turkey has notified Servia of the prohibition of the transit of explosives through Turkey.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Revolutionaries Active.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

News received in St. Petersburg from Resht states that revolutionaries are erecting fortifications on the Russian road and are laying mines to prevent the approach of troops.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Division into Pacific Waters.

SUGGESTION REJECTED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

Telegrams from Washington state that the Committees of the House and Senate have eliminated the amendment from the Naval Bill, providing that, at the discretion of the President, half of the Navy may be kept in Pacific waters as far as practicable.

President Roosevelt opposed the amendment on the ground that the division of battleships weakened the fighting force, as was illustrated by the experience of Russia in the war with Japan.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Trouble Brewing at Harbin.

OBJECTION TO MUNICIPAL RATES.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Telegrams from Peking report that the situation, arising from Russia's insistence on administrating the Municipality of Harbin, is approaching a crisis. The European Powers are urging China to take up a stronger attitude. The Russians are closing the stores of the Chinese who are refusing to pay taxes on the instructions of the Government in Peking, and are threatening the same to foreigners.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST CONVENTION.

Sequel to the Disturbances.

MR. DEVLIN SUMMONED.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Mr. Devlin has been summoned for disturbing the Nationalist Convention in Dublin last month. This is the first case under the new Bill for punishing disturbances at public meetings.

THE YACHT "MURIEL."

Departure from Port Sudan.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

A telegram despatched from Port Sudan this morning reports the arrival at and departure from that port of the yacht "Muriel."

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 28.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 19th instant, left for Bombay at 6 p. m. to-day, and the same Co.'s steamer "Mongolia" left for Colombo and Australia also at 6 p. m. to-day.

THE village of Plymstock, Devonshire, is in a state of terror through the acts of a band of midnight maraunders. Recently gates have been wrenched off, doors and windows tampered with, an automatic machine wrecked poultry runs raided, the railway booking office entered, and other acts of damage done. Police have been drafted into the district, and the inhabitants are lying in wait at night in the hope of effecting a capture of the miscreants.

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION REPORT.

Imperial Government's Sphere Enhanced.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS MODIFIED.

QUESTION OF EMOLUMENTS.

COUNCIL GOVERNMENTS RECOMMENDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The report of the Decentralisation Commission is contained in a blue-book of 339 pages, and a summary of conclusions and representations covers fourteen pages.

The report recommends that Provincial Governments should be subject in all respects to the general control of the Government of India and that their functions and powers should be variable by that Government or by the Secretary of State. It further recommends that their future policy should be directed to enlargement of spheres of detailed administration entrusted to local Governments and authorities subordinate to those Governments.

The Commission is generally satisfied with the financial relations existing between the Government of India and local Governments, but recommends that when fixed assignments in any province become unduly large they should be commuted, as circumstances permit, into shares of growing revenue. Further, when revenues of Provincial Governments require a general increase this might be provided for by gradually provincialising certain heads of revenue now divided.

The report further recommends that Provincial Governments should receive powers lately granted to the Government of India concerning the creation of appointments and alteration of their emoluments.

The Commission considers that the system of single Lieutenant-Governors is no longer suited to larger provinces and recommends regular Council Governments like those of Madras and Bombay. All Council Governments should consist of not less than four members besides the Governor, thus permitting the appointment of specially qualified natives.

Commissioners and Collectors, the report says, should have larger powers. The subdivisional system should be universally applied and the sub-divisional officer should be a Collector. In the first instance, promotion to collectorships should be by seniority subject to rigorous rejection of the unfit. The same principle applies to District Judges and other high officials. Commissionerships should be filled by the best Collectors in the province, seniority only to be regarded when other qualifications are equal. The European officers, especially in Madras, Bombay and the Provinces of Bengal, the report states, are not sufficiently acquainted with vernacular tongues, and officers of Government, especially Europeans, are not in sufficient contact with the people.

The Commissioners consider that it is most desirable to constitute village punchayets, but the system must be cautiously worked. Sub-District Boards should be universally established and there should be principal agencies and rural boards in the administration.

The report concludes with a number of recommendations regarding the powers of larger municipalities.

The whole report is of a most detailed and technical character and any summary can only otuch the fringe.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM COMMISSION.

Summary of Resolutions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The following telegraphic summary of the resolutions, agreed to by the International Opium Commission at Shanghai, has reached Calcutta:—

The first resolution recognises the sincerity of China and substantial progress. The remaining resolutions recommend (2) the gradual suppression of opium-smoking; (3) each country to re-examine existing systems of regulations, in the light of other systems. No particular system is selected for recommendation. The Commission note that each existing system aims at progressively increasing stringency; (4) reasonable assistance by each country in the prevention of smuggling to prohibited countries; (5) drastic control over the manufacture and distribution of morphia; (6) subsequent scientific enquiry into anti-opium remedies and the effects of opium, as each Government considers necessary; and (7) and (8) are minor recommendations affecting foreign settlements only.

ACCIDENT ON THE N. W. RAILWAY.

PUNJAB-BOMBAY MAIL DELAYED.

No Passengers Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 1.

An accident occurred to the Punjab-Bombay Mail train at 11-13 p. m. on Saturday, the 27th ultimo.

An axle of a first and second class composite carriage in the centre of the train broke, causing the carriage to derail about half a mile outside Atrai station.

The carriage remained upright and fortunately no passengers were injured.

The train was brought to a stand, and after ascertaining the nature of the damage it was found impossible to proceed further.

Assistance was called for from Lahore, which was promptly sent.

A portion of the train in front of the derailed vehicle, after transhipment of the mails and passengers in the rear portion, was sent on to its destination after a delay of five hours.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE IRISH PARTY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Speech by Mr. John Dillon.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., speaking at Belfast yesterday, declared, in reply to criticisms representing the Irish Party as the Liberal Party's tail, that there was very little cause for confidence in the present Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith. They all recognised that a great change had come over the Liberal Party since the death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and they were waiting to see whether the Imperialist Roseberyite section or the Radical honest Home Rule section would prevail. Their relationship to the Liberal Party was now hanging in the balance, and they would know what it was going to be in the ensuing session which would be a momentous one.

Continuing, Mr. Dillon warned Mr. Asquith that if the Liberals entered upon a policy of Imperialism and high expenditure upon the navy, and put Home Rule on a back seat, the Irish Party would irreconcilably oppose the Government.

The Government and the Lords.

ISSUE FOR THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

Mr. Joseph A. Pease, Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury, in the course of a speech at Plymouth yesterday, stated that the next general election would come before many months went by, and the issue would be the abolition of the veto of the House of Lords. He recommended that a referendum should be taken when the Lords and Commons came into conflict.

The New French Tariff.

QUESTION OF FOREIGN RELATIONS RAISED.

The Chamber of Commerce of Great Britain were greatly stirred lately at the prospect of losing a large proportion of trade under the projected French tariff revision. In the course of their protests the Chambers declared that the changes forecasted were likely to damage the Anglo-French entente. It is now announced that the French Government has decided to oppose a number of the proposals contained in the Customs Committee's Bill, on the ground that they are calculated to affect unfavourably France's relations with foreign Powers. The Committee, on the other hand, contends that the Bill represents only £1,000,000 surcharge upon foreign trade compared with £2,000,000 surcharge on French trade under foreign tariffs.

The Lincoln Centenary.

The United States House of Representatives yesterday listened to orations in honour of the late President Abraham Lincoln on the occasion of the anniversary of his birth. A letter from Great Britain tendering her sympathy to America in the loss she sustained through the assassination of Mr. Lincoln was applauded.

California's Asiatic Hostility.

DENUNCIATION BY A SENATOR.

Senator Lodge, addressing the Legislature of Massachusetts yesterday, and referring to California's hostility to Asiatics, declared that the people of the United States would not long suffer the foreign relations of the country and the cause of peace to be imperilled because one State did not choose submit to the action of the General Government in a matter with which the General Government alone could deal.

The Sinking of the "Republic."

CAPTAIN OF RESCUE STEAMER HONOURED.

The Committee of Lloyd's has conferred the Society's silver medal upon Captain Ransom, master of the Atlantic, liner "Baltic," for his work in connection with the rescue of the passengers from the steamers "Republic" and "Florida" when those vessels collided recently off Nantucket.

Rugby Football.

THE "WALLABIES" DEFEAT CALIFORNIA.

The Australian Amateur Rugby team (the "Wallabies") defeated California by 17 points to nil.

ENGLAND v. IRELAND.

The English Rugby team defeated Ireland by one goal two tries to one goal.

The European Situation.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN TURKEY.

Kiamil Pasha, the Turkish Prime Minister, refused to attend the Chamber of Deputies at Constantinople until next Wednesday to explain the changes that had been made in the Cabinet. The Chamber in consequence yesterday, by 198 votes to 8, passed a vote of censure upon him after a stormy sitting lasting for six hours.

The vote was, however, superfluous, for prior to the conclusion of the sitting Kiamil Pasha had tendered his resignation to the Sultan on the ground that the Chamber had made a dead set against him as a result of the influence of the Committee of Union Progress which alleged that he had dismissed two of his Ministerial colleagues because they enjoyed the confidence of Parliament.

The Committee of Union Progress denies that it intends Youssouf Izzedin to supersede the Sultan. So long as the Sultan respects the Constitution the Committee will respect his life and rights.

Austria and Servia.

The Austro-Servian situation has not yet improved.

South Africa.

THE RIGHTS OF NON-EUROPEANS.

Mr. W. P. Schreiner, a former Premier of Cape Colony, states that certain provisions of the draft Federal Constitution do not adequately safeguard the rights of the non European majority. He fears that this fact will jeopardise the Cape coloured franchise which future Parliaments can abolish on a two-thirds majority.

Mr. Alfred Lyttelton's Views.

Speaking at Stourbridge (12 miles from Birmingham) yesterday, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P., formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies, while adhering to the conviction that the policy of the Conservatives was right as forming an essential stage in the evolution of a United South Africa, warmly reciprocated Mr. Louis Botha's generous utterances. He eulegised the British and Dutch statesmen who were the authors of the South African draft Federal Constitution; but he warned Mr. Asquith that there were some blemishes in the document, especially with regard to the position of the Indians and that of the retrenched officials. There was also grave disquiet among the British farmers in the Orange River Colony.

United States and Venezuela.

SETTLEMENT OF AN OLD DISPUTE.

Venezuela has undertaken to restore to the New York Bermudez Asphalt Company its property in the Republic on condition that the company pays the Government a small annual revenue. The other American claims against Venezuela will be submitted to arbitration.

Arrest of a Bridegroom.

CHARGE OF OBTAINING MONEY BY FRAUD.

When the s.s. "Suevic" reached Plymouth from Australia yesterday, Duncan McIntyre Johnson, who had come to England on a honeymoon trip was arrested on board on a warrant charging him with having forged a telegram thereby obtaining £100 with intent to defraud Younghusband, Row and Co., Ltd., Woolbrokers, etc., Melbourne. Johnson had £360 in his possession when he was arrested.

U. P. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual Meeting.

CHAIRMAN'S STRIKING SPEECH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 1.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce at Cawnpore the Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. A. McRobert, delivered a striking speech dealing with the present situation, commercial and political, and commenting on the remarkable progress of the last twenty years.

THE REFORMS.

Referring to the Reforms, he considered official majorities in Legislative Councils could be dispensed with at as it was highly improbable that the whole of the non-officials would be ranged on one side hostile to official view. It might be laid down also that officials were not invariably bound to support all Government proposals merely because they were officials. Had such a rule been in force in comparatively recent years certain measures of doubtful utility would have found difficulty in reaching the Statute Book. It was demoralizing and degrading to require an official to vote against his convictions. Surely there was room for honest differences of opinion even amongst officials. When the Chamber was consulted about the Reforms a year ago a claim was made for a representative conjointly of the Upper India and Punjab Chambers of Commerce on the Imperial Legislative Council. The recommendation was supported by the Lieutenant-Governor, but the Government of India did not appear to have put it forward. It seemed to him that the suggestion was worthy of more serious treatment. He thought that in view of the Secretary of State's assurance that Lieutenant-Governors would continue to be recruited from the ranks of the Civil Service, Executive Councils would merely be in the way. There would be awkward disagreement between councillors and the Lieutenant-Governor and personal responsibility of the head of the province would be seriously diminished. He was of opinion also that an Indian on the Viceroy's Executive Council would be altogether out of place, and one is not to be found whose claims would entitle him to displace one of our own race It is very much to be hoped that Lord Morley wont carry out his threat, for threat it amounts to. Lord Morley would have been more convincing if he had not protested quite so much, and his frequent parade of Lord Minto's co-operation had become quite disconcerting. Another feature that must give rise to no little anxiety was the secret and mysterious part taken by agitators in the elaboration of the scheme. There had been a rapping of authority and prestige of the Government of India which could not fail to have serious consequences. The innovations were being pressed on the country in a dictatorial manner, and it was another instance of Government by mandate. The ill-judged haste giving no opportunity at all of considering some features of the Bill was difficult to understand, for in matters of this kind the sound maxim was *festina lente*. The question of cost deserved close scrutiny at a time when strict economy was the order of the day. There was no indication that Lord Morley had taken the expense into account at all. When his fine phrases were examined they turned out to be little more than fine phrases. After all he (Lord Morley) had been freely accessible to Extremists and others. It was high time to speak out and protest against a practice putting us at the mercy of the political intrigues,

TELEGRAPHIC RECEIPTS.

Mr. McRobert then suggested doing away with the receipt for telegrams. He noted with satisfaction the change in classification advocated by the Chamber for so many years and referred to the remarkable development in the United Provinces of

AGRICULTURAL, TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

thanks to Sir John Hewett, whom he termed an Admirable Crichton and one of the best and most humane rulers England had given to India. They were proud to regard him as a friend of commerce. Attention has been drawn to exceptional opportunities of trade with Western Persia via Baghdad, and it was possible that a combination with Cawnpore manufacturers might test the capabilities of that region.

[COUNTERVAILING COTTON DUTIES.

The speaker denounced the countervailing cotton duties, which he characterised as an unjust and inequitable levy imposed on India by the jealousy and selfishness of England.

He paid a tribute to the memory of Sir Edward Law, whose death had deprived India of one of her best friends, and asked for the postponement of the Factory Labour legislation which was impending until English counsels had come into force.

Mr. Ernest A. West was elected President for the ensuing year.

TO ENGLAND ON A YACHT.

The Log of the "Muriel."

BOMBAY TO ADEN.

Sunday Feb. 7.—Slipped moorings off the Yacht Club 12-35 (1-25 p. m. Standard Time)—Light W. N.-W. Breeze. We were accompained out to sea by nearly all the yachts on the station, two or three launches and several Bunder boats, all containing friends wishing to see the last of us, most of whom had been on board the "Muriel" till a few minutes before. The only remaining person for the shore still on board was our "Pilot" G. Cs. Lennox. On passing the Flagship H. M. S. "Hyacinth" we were accorded a great honour. The crew had been mustered, a kindly farewell greeting came to us in clear tones through the Megaphone, whilst the Admiral's band played "Home Sweet Home" and "Auld Lang Syne." We all felt much touched by the charming courtesy thus shown us, and the incident with the many other expressions of good wishes from kind friends, will for ever remain with us a pleasant memory.

Sunk Rock was close-to at 1 p. m. from which point most of the accompanying craft except the "Turquoise" and "Eileen IV" which had promised to come as far as the Pilot schooner, returned.

We lay-to off the Pilot Schooner at 1-50 when the owners of the "Turquoise" and "Eileen" came on board for a parting drink and to take off the "Pilot." At 2-15 we let draw again and felt really off, as the yachts headed back for the the harbour, while we headed out to sea, losing sight of the land at 4 p. m.

The wind was now N. W. & improving. At first we could not lay better than W. S.-W., but at 6, p. m. we were enabled to regain the direct track and to lay the course (S. 77 W), at midnight when with an improving breeze now from N. N.-W. we had logged 79 miles.

Feb. 8.—Wind N. Force 4 to 5. Sea confused and rough, speed 8 and 9 knots. Lat. 18° 9' Long. 69° 56' Run from moorings 175 miles, to Aden 1483. At 3-45 p. m. sighted a steamer about 4 miles to the South, which we at first took to be a Man of War, but which I think was the Steam Yacht "Lysistrata." In the afternoon sea very confused, decks wet; put skylight covers on at 5-45 p.m.; passed the transport "Dongola" bound for Bombay about a mile south of us. Breeze continued steady N. N.-W., Force 4, all night.

Feb. 9.—Sea much more regular, wind N. N.-W. and N., force 4 and 5; speed 8, 9 and for one hour, 10 1-4 knots. Noon position Lat. 17° 26' Long. 66° 33'. Run 198 though we logged 202, to Aden 1285 At 11-20 a. m. passed a B. I. steamer bound for Bombay 1 1-2 naile South of us whom I signalled to report me all well. The breeze now to our great disappointment began to take off; at 8 p. m. it was N. N.-E., force 3. Sea regular. Lots of clouds and general dampness. At midnight owing to the gradual failing of the breeze and the consequent banging of the boom as the vessel rolled violently, had to steer to the Northward.

Feb. 10.—At 3 a. m. had to haul boom in midship and reset course, having got 11 miles above the direct track. At 9 a.m. wind E. N. E., force 2. Sea smooth with considerable swell. Lowered mainsail down on deck, and set double spinnaker. Noon position Lat. 17° 7' Long. 64° 5'. Run 143 of which 53 had been logged before 6, p.m. of yesterday—to Aden 1142. Wind E. N.-E., force 1. Started the motor at 3-30 p.m., regained the steamer track and set direct course again. At 4 p.m. Main Spinnaker halyards gave way and spinnaker got badly torn.

Sighted a steamer at 4-15 right ahead which proved to be the P. and O Mail "Egypt". She altered her course to pass us close to at 4-35, and must have been rather puzzled at our extraordinary rig. viz; Fore Spinnaker only set as a balloon jib, She kindly in response to my signal gave us her ongitude which showed my chronometers to be maintaining their harbour rates. All day and night the wind was N. E. force 1 and 2. Weather clear and fine. Smoth sea, slight N. E. swell.

Feb. 11.—At midnight wind being N. E. force 3, stopped the motor and set foresail, mainsail and topsail. The spinnaker still being set as a balloon jib—in fact he remained set in one capacity or the other till the forenoon of the 17th. Noon Lat. 16° 35' Long. 61° 54'. Run 129, to Aden 1,613. our speed never having varied much from 5 1-2. Weather clear and fine, smooth sea with N. E. swell. Passed a large cargo steamer five miles South of us. Till midnight breeze remained steady N. E. force 3.

Feb. 12.—Breeze gradually went to E. N. E. and fell to force 2, speed about 4 knots. At noon in Lat. 16° 4' Long. 59° 45'. Run 128 miles, to Aden 885 Weather fine and clear. Started motors but breeze improving stopped them at 2 p. m. Wind N. E. force 2 to 3. Speed 6 1-2. Sea smooth, decided Easterly swell. At 5 p. m. passed between two American Service vessels, evidently sailing in company and bound for Bombay. Night fine and clear.

Feb. 13.—At midnight wind had fallen almost to a flat calm, so started motor at 2. a. m. Wind E. N. E. force 1 till 10 a. m. when it fell absolutely calm and remained so.

At noon position was Lat. 15° 37' Long. 57° 35'. Run 128, to Aden 757. At 5,25 p. m. we passed our usual daily steamer, in this case the Austrian Lloyd "Austria" one mile South of us. Weather fine and clear. Sea smooth. Little or no swell. From 9,30 p. m. till midnight we had motor troubles, but these were successfully got over.

Our party in the Saloon being three in number only and not four or five as originally contemplated we had not yet had to make any serious inroad on our stock of preserved provisions. Our meat and vegetables from shore lasted well, and it may be of importance to mention that Bombay bread at the end of the sixth day was quite good and even fresh, after being moistened and heated up in the oven. We might well have brought a larger supply.

Feb. 14.—At 10 a.m. sighted a steamer which we took to be a Blue Funnel or "Knight" about 8 miles to the South. The first we have seen westward bound. The crew were busy doing various odd jobs, such as painting the boats and making a new awning.

The calm continued and we ran under motor power all day. Position at noon Lat. 15° 04' Long. 55° 29' E. Run 125, to Aden 632 miles. Up to 3 p.m. we had had a flat calm for 40 hours, but thanks to our motors we had been able to cover 200 miles in that time. Took the opportunity of the calm to reeve a new mainsheet.

Feb. 15.—After another night of calm during which we continued under single motor power, the engine having run with great regularity, we were at noon in Lat. 14° 56' N. Long. 53° 05' E. run 137—to Aden 495 miles. The noon sight showed a set to the N. W. of 26 miles, or 21 miles North of our D. R. This was very annoying as I had intended trying to meet the P and O "Salsette" this evening Capt Lewellin had kindly arranged a code of signals to communicate true G. M. T. to us. It would have been wasting time and fuel to attempt to regain the direct track as this would have meant steering S. W. 50 miles reaching it at 10 p.m. Having been set so far to the North I now decided to continue in towards the land in hopes of meeting better breezes. This was the hottest day of the voyage, the thermometer on deck at noon registering 84; during the night we got a little help from the breeze in the spinnaker, but it was not enough to keep the main and fore sails full, and we had to keep the booms fore and aft.

February 16.—At 2 a. m. rigged a preventer and squared away the main boom. Stopped the engines for 10 minutes to see what speed the sails alone would give us. As this was only 3·2 knots we continued under power until 7 a. m. when we stopped the engine again. The speed under sail was now 4 knots. The motors had up to this time run continuously except for two hours stoppage on the night of the 13th, for 78 hours, during which we had covered 413 miles. The motors were run alternately. On one occasion the port motor ran for 18 and the starboard one on another for 20 continuous hours. Logged 123 miles and made good on course 130 miles to noon, when our position was Lat. 14° 26' N. Long. 50° 55' E., Aden 365 miles. Land to the North-ward which we had made out indistinctly at daylight about 40 miles distant, remained in view all day. The heat in the Sun with light wind dead aft was somewhat trying. Thermometer on deck at noon 83°. The course was now altered to make Cape Ras al Kalb close to, in order to check chronometers and in hopes of getting more breeze close in to the land, the speed having gone down to 3 knots, our motor was started at 1 p. m. and run till 6-10, when a good breeze set in and continued most of the night.

February 17.—Had to use one motor from 3-35 till 8-20 a. m. High rugged land was visible at daylight on the Starboard bow distant about 15 miles. We were pointing direct for Ras al Kalb promontory on our course of S. 80 W. A sight taken off the cape for chronometer error showed less than 1 mile of error as near as may be,—this was very satisfactory. Jebus Island was abeam at 11-30, distant 1 mile, and at noon our position was Lat. 13°,52' N. Long. 48°,20' E. Aden 213 miles. Logged 129 miles and made good on course 152 miles. Current had set us 6 miles to the S. and 26 miles to the West during the preceding 24 hours. The coast in this neighbourhood presents a very inhospitable appearance. The hills are rocky and barren, and in parts are covered with sand which in the glare of the sun gives them the look of being covered with snow. All the afternoon until sunset we had a good following breeze from E by S, force 5, with a considerable swell and moderate long sea. Vessel under spinnaker, speed 8 knots, gradually decreasing as the wind took off towards sunset. In the afternoon we caught our first fish, a very handsome one weighing 15 lbs. He was caught on a hook towed astern and baited with a piece of the skipper's shirt. This was rather an uncomfortable night, the vessel rolling a good deal. The wind having gone nearly dead aft and fallen to force 2, frustrated our hopes of arriving at Aden to-morrow at 6 p.m., but we were spared the disagreeable experience of flopping about in a calm all night, as the breeze held strong enough to keep the mainsheet fairly taut.

Feb. 18—In the early morning stood in towards the land in order to get the afternoon breeze more on the beam. At noon our position was Lat. 12° 19' N. Long 46°, 14' E. Run 126, to Aden 87 miles, Had a good breeze with moderate regular sea all the afternoon, but in spite of all our efforts to keep the wind abeam it came right aft as usual; shortly after 8 p. m. Ras Marshag was abeam and close to at 10-35, and shortly after midnight we picked up a pilot who anchored us in the outer anchorage of the inner harbour, a long way off the shore. I could have anchored in this position myself without the assistance of a pilot. I had hoped he would have brought me into the shore anchorage. The ubiquitous ship-chandler lost no time, and was on board by 1 a. m.

Total miles logged 1,625; made good 1658; net fair current experienced, 51 miles.

ARRIVAL AT PORT SUDAN.

A cable received yesterday by the Honorary Secretary of the Sailing Committee, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, despatched from Port Sudan at 11-5 a. m, on Monday 1st March—reports the arrival and the departure of the "Muriel" at and from that port.

JUDICIAL DECISION ON BOYCOTTING.

THE following condensation of the English Law on Boycotting is given from an old number of the "American Law Review." It is likely to be read with interest by lawyers and laymen alike in these times, when boycotting has contributed so largely to the present state of unrest in the country:—

1. That "Boycotting is an actionable wrong." If one maliciously or by force, fraud, or any species of intimidation, interferes between two third parties and induces, or frightens, or compels one of them to break a contract—subsisting between them, to the injury of the other, the party injured can maintain an action against the wrong doer to recover the damages thereby inflicted upon him. Especially is it true that, when several persons maliciously or unlawfully combine or conspire to injure one in his business or property, and do acts producing such a result, he has a cause of action against them for the resulting damage. So strong has been the judicial condemnation of such conduct that an authoritative Court has held that if a corporation engages in such acts, it is such an offence against the State as calls for the forfeiture of its franchise.

2. "Boycotting enjoined as a continuing trespass or private nuisance."—Where the wrongs stated in proposition I, are continuous, in the nature of continuing trespass or of a continuing private nuisance,—in other words, where damage to the plaintiff is being done through the conduct of persons who maliciously persuade, induce, or compel, by persuation, fraud, intimidation, or force, third persons, to break their contracts with the plaintiff, and a combination of the damages so inflicted is threatened and probable,—and the plaintiff is without any adequate remedy at law by reason of the insolvency of the persons inflicting such damages, or by reason of the fact that it will require a multiplicity of actions at law on his part to recover damages for such wrongs and injuries;—then the plaintiff is entitled to an injunction to restrain the continuation of them. This principle has been so applied as to enjoin the "boycotts," so-called of Typographical Unions, and other labor organizations.

3. "That what is known as boycotting, is a criminal conspiracy both at Common Law and under various Statutes."

4. "But the fact that it is a criminal conspiracy, does not make it any the less remediable by injunction, where it threatens irreparable injury to property or person":—A Court of Equity in such a case exercises its jurisdiction to protect property or property rights or business, against molestation where the injury or injuries are continuous and not remediable at law—a well settled exception to the general rule that equity does not interfere in matters of mere crime.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A PLEADER.

Accused Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MARCH 1.

Nasik Chandra Chakravarty, the pleader accused of murder, was to-day discharged by Mr. Stinton for want of evidence.

TORRENTIAL TRANSVAAL RAINS.

An Unprecedented Downpour.

WITWATERSRAND MINE FLOODED.

MINERS AND NATIVES ENTOMBED.

Johannesburg January 22.

Phenomenal rains have caused widespread damage in the Transvaal and Northern Natal. Owing to the bursting of mine dams the Witwatersrand Gold Mine (Knight's) was flooded yesterday, and a number of European miners and native labourers entombed.

Despite the efforts of energetic rescue parties little hope is entertained of the imprisoned men being rescued. Extensive damage is reported. A Pretoria; a Dutch farmer, his wife and two Kaffirs were drowned at Barberton and the town of Rustenburg, where heavy rain has fallen incessantly for four days, is inundated, and the tobacco crops in the district have been destroyed.

Great anxiety prevails among the Rand mining groups as to the probability of further disasters, and the position has created uncertainty in financial circles in London. In many districts in the Transvaal rain is still falling.

As a result of the continuous rains several dams on the mines have burst.

It is reported that the Witwatersrand Gold Mine dam, known as Knight's Dam, has burst, that the mine is flooded, and that 10 whites and 150 natives have been drowned.

The phenomenal rainfall is creating the greatest havoc. Seven inches has been registered in the past 24 hours, and three and a half yesterday, constituting a record. The downpour is limited to the Pretoria and Witwatersrand areas.

It is officially stated to be not a cloud-burst, but a continuous heavy downpour.

This morning the Glencairn slimes dam burst, undermining the walls of the dam belonging to the May Consolidated, with the result that 20 million gallons of water burst forth and rushed down the sprult to the Witwatersrand Gold Mine, usually called Knight's, flooding the latter mine.

No loss of life was reported from the Glencairn or May Consolidated, but a huge flow of water concentrated on the Witwatersrand Gold Mine.

Presently it was reported that the water was up to the sixth level in the Witwatersrand Mine. Great efforts were made to rescue the workers. Two whites were saved, but nine are still entombed, together with well over 100 natives.

There is little hope of rescue.

As the result of the foregoing bursting of dams the water rushed towards Elsburg, the lower parts of which were flooded, and 13 drowned, mostly coloured. One was saved from the flooded district.

The majority of the houses in this part of Elsburg were flooded, and several washed away entirely.

Great anxiety prevails among the mining groups as to what is eventually to happen if the downpour continues.

The huge escape of the water supply from the mines will have serious effects on operations if additional dams burst.

It is impossible to officially detail the loss of life.

One report states that 180 natives were drowned in the Witwatersrand Mine.

Official details later show that the Robinson Mine dam has overflowed and caused distress in the neighbouring suburb of Ophirton, washing out the tenements.

FLOODS GENERAL THROUGHOUT THE TRANSVAAL.

Johannesburg, Jan. 22.

Floods are general throughout the colony, and communication with the north-western part of the Transvaal by train will probably be delayed for seven days through bridges being washed away.

A big lake at Canada Junction overflowed to-day and in order to save the rest of the walls part of the embankment was blown out with dynamite.

The railway bridge at Klip River has been under water since yesterday, but trains are now enabled to cross slowly.

At Kliptown a washaway occurred, and the railway embankment became cracked through the strain of the water, and trains travel this part very slowly. The flood in this neighbourhood carried away several buildings and stables along the spruit, and several houses have fallen in.

A serious washaway also occurred on the western line of the railway from Johannesburg, and but for the help of some 300 boys, supplied by the Rand mines, it would have been impossible for trains to travel in this direction, but with their help the line was restored to a condition enabling trains to proceed over the affected area.

At Heidelberg the main line to Natal was considerably damaged, but fortunately the mail from Johannesburg was enabled to get over the part of the line which later became dangerous.

Owing to the work of the railway officials it is anticipated that the incoming mail from Natal will reach Johannesburg some time to-night.

Owing to washaways in the north-western parts of the colony, the railways have stopped booking any passengers to Rustenburg and the district west of Brits and the latest information from this part of the colony shows that all the Telegraph lines in the neighbourhood are down.

The weather is still unsettled and it is raining generally, with the prospect of more to follow.

The Telegraph Department has suffered considerable inconvenience through poles being washed away but communication is still retained with important centres.

[LATER.]

The latest enquiries at the Witwatersrand Gold Mine, where a disaster occurred to-day, show that search parties are still at work endeavouring to rescue those below. Little hope, however, is entertained that the efforts will be successful.

The water in the mine is now 60ft. above the seventh level, and the management is actively engaged baling the mine with the use of skips.

Careful estimates by the authorities place the number of unfortunate victims below at seven whites and from 80 to 100 natives, whose rescue is almost impossible.

HEAVY DOWNPOUR AT PRETORIA.

Pretoria, January 22.

Over five inches of rain have fallen during the last 24 hours, and as the fall has been very general all the rivers in the district are in flood, and reports of damage are coming in from all quarters.

The tram bridge on the Aapies has been rendered unsafe, and passengers have to be transferred. The bridge at Daspoort was swept away early this morning. The various streams running into the Aapies below the town have become swollen rivers, and along the Moot Valley the water reached a high point. Some dozen families were swamped out of their houses.

Damage to the abutments on the various bridges is reported. Relief gangs are being ordered out for

repairing work. Traffic on the Rustenburg line is stopped owing to the Crocodile River bridge being under water.

[LATER.]

News brought in by messenger reports that the railway bridge over the Crocodile River has been swept away by floods, as well as the road bridge over the same river.

Extensive damage has been done all along the Rustenburg line, and it is expected that communication will be suspended on this line for some time.

Rain is still falling steadily, and the police are still on duty along the banks of the Aapies River in case of emergency.

It is not expected, however, that anything untoward will happen beyond damage to the bridges, as the last flood cut a wide channel, which is carrying away all the flood waters.

Barberton, January 22.

Torrential rains have been falling for several days The Queen's and Kaap Rivers are roaring torrents quite impassable, and the north side of the valley is completely shut off.

The pumping station of the Elephant's Kloof Gold Mining Company at Caledonia is under water, and the cyanide plant has been destroyed.

It is reported that the Consort lower battery has suffered badly.

The dredger at the junction of the Noord Kaap and Queen's River which cost £12,000, has broken its moorings, and after floating down the river for four miles fortunately broke in half before reaching Joe's Luck bridge, otherwise the railway bridge would have been wrecked and Barberton isolated.

The deviation at Waterval Onder has been destroyed in six places, and trains are running over the old rack line.

The Komatie River is also swollen.

Farmers have sustained great losses and a Dutchman, his wife, and two Kafirs are reported drowned.

It is still raining.

DAMAGE ON THE RUSTENBURG LINE.

Johannesburg, January 22.

At Brits, on the Rustenburg line from Pretoria, on Friday the Crocodile River was in serious flood, and great damage was done to the Schoeman and other large dams, as well as to crops. The railway bridge is 15ft. under water, and the bridge at De Wilt Siding has been washed away, the result being that the Rustenburg train was unable to get through to-day.

[LATER.]

The town is inundated. It has been raining for four days incessantly.

Three houses collapsed last night, and one store outside the town was blown down.

Nearly all the tobacco crops have been destroyed in the district.

A washaway has occurred on the railway 10 miles from Rustenburg, and a train is held up, and is not expected to arrive to-day.

The outgoing English mail cannot leave the district.

The river is flooded, and all telegraphs are down except via Klerksdorp.

No posts from outside districts have arrived for a week.

Lydenburg, January 22.

Heavy rains have caused serious inconvenience here. Post-cart communication has been seriously interfered with, and the telegraph service also interrupted.

Durban, January 22.

The postal authorities report that owing to heavy rains in Northern Natal, the rivers in these districts are impassable, and the postal service in consequence disorganised.

THE ENTOMBED MINERS.
HOPE OF RESCUE ABANDONED.

Johannesburg, January 23.

The following are the names of the seven white men who are still below in the Witwatersrand Mine :—

Philip McEvoy, miner, from County Cavan, Ireland, married. Nothing known as to family.

William White, shift boss, from St. Just, Cornwall. Has wife and three children and mother at Home.

Daniel Jacobus Rousseau, Dutch, living near mine. Has wife and five children.

James Whiteford, from Lanark, near Redruth, Cornwall. Has wife and one child.

William James Ross, American. Nothing further known.

Frank Swanepoel, Dutch. Single, lives near the mine.

Peter Numsky, Pole. Nothing further known.

The water in the mine is 220 feet below the fifth level, Bailing is being carried on with ordinary pumps, but additional pumps and piping are being placed in the mine. Practically no hope exists of saving the white men, but there is a possibility of six native boys being saved through pumping operations if the water can by pumped from one section of the mine before the boys die of starvation.

The May Consolidated dam, the first in the district which burst, washed away some of the earth from Glencairn slimes dam.

The rainfall in the Pretoria and Nylstroom district has been heavy, 3in. having been registered. The rainfall in this area is decreasing, but the weather is still threatening.

The hundred miles cycle race has been postponed indefinitely on account of the weather.

The weather promises to clear up (2-50 p. m.), and the damage to the mines will shortly be repaired. At present it is impossible to assess the damage, which it is anticipated will not seriously delay the working of the mines. The authorities of the Witwatersrand Mine estimate that 55 million gallons of water poured into the mine. The Witwatersrand dam, which lies further down the valley, has also burst.

FURTHER DAM BURSTS.

Johannesburg, January 24.

Yesterday afternoon at 4-30 the slimes dam of the Simmer and Jack Mine burst and flooded the railway line at the Simmer station. The track is buried, the slimes being 15ft. high in parts. The signalling box, telegraph poles and wires are overturned.

The Chief Traffic Manager, Mr. Hoy, and engineers proceeded to the scene with 500 natives, and cleared on etrack by 6-25 p.m., while the line was fully cleared at midnight.

The Langlaagte Consolidated Mine dam burst yesterday. No damage was done, the water finding its way to Canada Lake.

It is still raining here.

They are working night and day at the Witwatersrand Mine. Progress, however, is but slow, and all hope has been abandoned. Two bodies of natives have been recovered.

THIRTY BODIES RECOVERED.

Johannesburg, Jan. 24.

Thirty bodies of natives have now been recovered, but no whites have yet been found. The riggers are busy fixing pumps, which it is hoped will be working early to-morrow. All hands are working extremely hard.

A skip accident took place at the Consolidated Langlaagte, in which one native was killed.

It is still raining slightly.

14 CASUALTIES AT NEWLANDS.

Johannesburg, January 23.

Rain is still falling gently, one inch being registered last night.

A sad death took place in the suburb of Highlands North yesterday, Mrs. Arthur Counock, wife of the manager of the Dunlop Tyre Company, dying of shock owing to the collapse of the house owing to rain. Mrs. Counock was not actually hurt, the cause of death being heart failure, and she died in her husband's arms. Life was extinct when the doctor arrived.

Fifteen houses were washed away in the suburbs of Newlands, and many more are in danger. Property has been generally damaged throughout the district. Another body, that of a Cape girl, has been found near the scene of the Elsburg flood. The total deaths due to this disaster now number 14. The mining companies are all on the alert watching and strengthening their dams.

SIR J. HEWETT AT MUZAFFARNAGAR.

A Round of Visits.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 1.

A busy round was spent by Sir John Hewett at Muzaffarnagar on Friday. He received and replied to addresses from four different local bodies.

In answer to one from the Municipal and District Boards he congratulated them on the progress made in the material and moral prosperity of the city and on the fact that disorder or sedition had caused no interruption to their advance.

His Honour opened the boarding-house of the District High School, an address from the Anjuman Jafriya following, to which he replied, and then proceeded to the house of Pandit Piala Prasad, Collecter, Muzaffarnagar, where he was entertained at lunch and afterwards received addresses from the Zamindars' Association and the Anjuman Islamia.

A BORDER RAID.

Prompt Military Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

On the night of the 26th ultimo news reached the Commandant of the Kohat Border Military Police that a gang of Khost and Khattak raiders had entered the Kohat District and were lying up on the Kohat-Bannu road. A jemadar and twenty rifles of the Border Military Police were immediately despatched by pony carts to the spot and by daylight on the 27th the little party had surrounded the gang. The native officer called on them to surrender, and on their refusal attacked. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, and in the result the whole gang was accounted for, eleven being killed and one captured. Our casualties were one man of the Border Military Police killed and two sepoys and one villager wounded. The conduct of the Border Military Police as well as of a few men of the District Police who were present is described as most praiseworthy. This is the second gang of trans-border raiders which has been accounted for during the last few weeks, and the effect should be decided and lasting.

SIR A. LAWLEY AT ADYAR.

Visit to the Theosophical Society.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 1.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Private Secretary, paid a visit to the headquarters of the Theosophical Society at Adyar yesterday. He was received by Mrs. Besant. His Excellency exchanged a few words with several of those present and took his seat to listen to the last of Mrs Besant's series of lectures at Adyar. Mrs. Besant presented him with a copy of her translation of the "Bhagavat Gita" and a bouquet of roses. After shaking hands with all present and thanking Mrs. Besant for the copy of the "Gita" His Excellency drove off to Government House, Guindy.

FIRE IN A SHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 1,

During the early hours this morning a fire broke out in a shed in Maclean Street between the premises of Messrs. Binny and Co., Ltd., and Chambers and Co. The shed was stacked with bales containing old gunnies and cotton waste. Steam fire engines from "H" and "D" Divisions were brought, but there was some difficulty in obtaining water. They however succeeded in checking the spread of the fire which had by this time almost made its way into two godowns belonging to Messrs. Chambers and Co. in which Messrs. Crompton and Co. had electric fans and other appliances stored in boxes.

ASIATIC S. N. CO. STEAMER AGROUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's., steamer "Rajput," from Rangoon, grounded in the river here at Hooghly Point yester day evening, and is still aground. Assistance has been sent down to her.

LATER.

The steamer "Rajput" was still aground at Hooghly Point (James and Mary) late this afternoon. The cargo is being jettisoned and the tug "Active" is trying to pull her off.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

Long Delayed Work to Commence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

It is understood that a small local Committee is to be appointed to supervise the construction of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, which is now to be pushed on with Sir William Emerson's plans.

THE REFORMS SCHEME.

Representative Electoral Colleges.

PUNJAB SABHA'S PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 1.

The Punjab Hindu Sabha yesterday wired to Lord Morley a resolution passed in general meeting protesting against separate electoral colleges and excessive representation for Mahomedans.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

Half a million of the British public employed themselves last Saturday afternoon in looking on at the English Cup ties. At the same time several of the London Territorial regiments made long marches through their districts, in order to beat up recruits. The amount of money spent by this half million in drink, railway fare and cigarettes, must have been enormous. The number of able-bodied men and youths who spend their half holidays in looking on at football matches are considerably increasing the difficulty of obtaining recruits, for the army of national defence is as great as ever and when the full establishment is reached, if ever it is, it is at present difficult to imagine how the force can be kept up to strength. General Lake, who recently refused the appointment of Quartermaster-General in India, preferring to retain his present one of Inspector-General of Canadian Militia, made an impressive speech when presenting prizes to the rifle team of the Toronto University. Special reference was made to the expansion of Japan, the awakening of China and recent events in India. The expansion of the peoples of the Orient, involving the dwellers of the American continent in a great struggle, was also dealt with. Sir Percy Lake combines many of the qualities required of a statesman with those of a talented soldier. Should he be tempted away from Canada it would be difficult to find a successor capable of filling his place. He would not have found congenial employment as Quartermaster in India; the routine work of such an appointment would be most unsuited to a man of his capabilities. In view of future probabilities, he urged the necessity of training in all schools and so establishing "direct feeders" for the national forces. The Chancellor and all the high officials present expressed entire concurrence in Sir Percy Lake's views on military training for Canadians. The Principal of the University declared against the nonsense that appeared in the newspapers with regard to militarism in the Empire. "We cannot have too much militarism", he declared, "but it is possible to have too little." This is the spirit that animated the Australians, who now realise that a great struggle in the future is inevitable; so they themselves style it a struggle for sheer existence."

Some anonymous donor has presented the London Territorial Association with the munificent sum of £10,000. One might as well present a like sum towards the upkeep of the Regular Army. While making all allowance for the generous spirit that prompted the act one must see that it is a misguided one. These Associations are provided with all the necessary funds from the public exchequer and should not be in need of any support from outside. It is to be feared that other misguided people may follow this example, and bequests to Territorial Associations divert money form really deserving and philanthropic objects. The best use such gifts could be put to, would be for the purpose of increasing the salaries of the much overworked and underpaid secretaries. Where the Duke of Fife and Lord Esher failed, Major Du Maurier has apparently succeeded. The "call to arms" of the former met with little or no response, but the call to a sense of national duty aroused by "An Englishman's Home" now on at Wyndham's has met with a success that the most sanguine could never have anticipated. This famous "Invasion play" as it is called is, of course, already a great financial success, but it is more than that, it is a national success, in so much as sending 3,000 applicants to the recruiting offices of the County of London regiments in the three weeks since it first appeared. In addition to this, it has inspired one hundred citizens to apply for officers' commissions. London has at last awakened and there is a boom in Territorials. The rush to the recruiting offices is proportional with the rush to the theatre; yet as a play "An Englishman's Home" has but little, if that, to recommend it. But it appeals to the public, of that there is no doubt—it touches the spot. It has of course been splendidly backed by the Press and it was produced at what may be called the psychological moment. Extra police have been put on to cope with the block outside Wyndham's. How long will it last?

The extension of the time for the compulsory retirement of majors has of course given rise to the inevitable growl. We are reminded that this is the age of young men and we are asked to believe that modern war has proved that the young battalion commander is more suited for the men he has to command. Majors well within the limit write to the Press out of pure solicitude for brother officers who may be still footing it on attaining the age-limit of fifty. After all, a man is as old as he feels. If prematurely aged at fifty he should not be given a command. It is absurd to talk about the mental and bodily strain entailed by the command of a battalion being too much for the ordinary man of fifty.

All who are taking an interest in Imperial Defence should read the speech made by Mr. Haldane at the dinner of the London Howitzer Brigade, at the Ritz Hotel last Wednesday, when he made the announcement that the War Office was now in communication with the Dominions overseas with a view to formulating a scheme for an Army of the Empire. Mr. Haldane is losing no time in putting into execution the policy of Imperial Defence advocated at the last Imperial Conference, when it was affirmed "the need of developing, for the service of the Empire, a general staff selected form the forces of the Empire as a whole." This must of course be the first step in the organization of the armies of the Empire and it is satisfactory to know that it has nearly reached completion. Mr. Haldane expressed a fear that there might be no continuity of the military policy of the present Government should it give place to an Unionist one. He need have no fear of that occurring as the Opposition give him full credit of having laid the foundation of a splendidly thought out scheme of national defence, but whether they will continue a policy that entails a reduction of the Regular Forces is of course another matter.

CAMPBELL MEMORIAL MEDAL.

Presented to Dr. Stein.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, last evening, presented the Campbell Memorial Medal to Dr. M. A. Stein, the Explorer "in absentia," before a large number of the members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society who held their meeting in the Durbar Room, of the Town Hall. This was the first time the medal was presented and the presentation being made by the Governor is lent an additional interest to the function. Amongst those present on the occasion were :

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Mr. G. W. Cuffe, Mr. K. R. Cama, Mr. Fazulbhay Currimbhoy, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Burjorji Nowroji, Father Dreckmann, Dr. Mackichan, Dr. R. Scott, Mr. James MacDonald, and Mr. J. J. Mody.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, one of the trustees of the Campbell Memorial Fund, opened the proceedings by requesting Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, one of the co-trustees, to give a short description of the founding and presentation of the medal and to request his Excellency to formally make the presentation.

Mr. Jackson said :—Your Excellency, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,—The occasion of our meeting here to-day can be explained in a very few words. Sir James Macnabb Campbell died in retirement at home some 7 years ago. Of the loss to scholarship, His Excellency will speak to-day. Of the loss to friendship, we who were Campbell's friends can even now hardly trust ourselves to speak. Some of us resolved to perpetuate his memory in connection with the studies which he loved so well and for which he did so much. A fund was subscribed by a number of Campbell's personal friends, both Europeans and Indians, and vested in trustees, to meet the cost of awarding every three years a gold medal to be called the Campbell Memorial Medal, for the best work published in English regarding the history, ethnology or folklore of India. It is the function of our Society to select a recipient of the medal. On this, the first occasion of award, our Society appointed a Selection Committee consisting of the Hon. Dr. Bhandarkar, Shams-ul-Ulama. Jivanji Jamshedji Mody, and myself. Our task was to prepare as far as complete a list as possible of English publications on Indian subject for the three years ending 1907, and often excluding work of ephemeral or minor importance, to classify the remainder and balance against each other the claims of the best works in each department of study. Our choice has unanimously fallen on the work of Dr. Mart Anrel Stein, which under the name of "Ancient Khotan" records the result of his first expedition to Chinese Turkestan. Dr. Stein is one of those German scholars who like Buhler and Kielhorn have come into living contact with the subjects of their study through service under the Government of India. At the University of Tabingen he devoted himself chiefly to the study of Avesta literature and his first work to attract attention was on Essay or Zoroastrian duties on Indo-Seythian coins. He entered the Indian Educational Service in 1886 and except for a brief period spent in Calcutta, has served entirely in the Punjab and N.-W. Frontier Provinces. In India he took up the study of Sanskrit and holidays spent in Kashmir drew his attention to the history and antiquities of that fascinating country. He edited and translated with an elaborate and valuable commentary the Sanskrit history of Kashmir (the Raja Tarangini), and has published catalogues of Sanskrit MSS. and reports on the antiquities of the N.-W. Frontier. The work for which the Campbell Medal is to be awarded to-day records the result of explosions undertaken in Chinese Turkestan under the orders of the Government of India. For some years the attention of the learned world had been attracted by the reports of travellers, and by the arrival in India or Europe of manuscripts and other portable antiquities, to the valley of the Tarim river as a field of archaeological exploration.

The country was a meeting plain of Greek, Persian, Indian and Chinese influences, and, as we now know as the result of Dr, Stein's discoveries, the Indian influence was both very early and very powerful, both in art and in religion, and for a time at any rate in language and government also. This immense influence exercised by India over her Asiatic neighbours, coupled with the power to absorb into herself and civilise her barbarian conquerors, and the outstanding facts of the history of India before the Mahomedan invasions though they are only now beginning to be generally understood. At a time when the evidence was still scanty, Sir James Campbell's sound historical instinct had seized upon these two points and it would have given him peculiar pleasure to have seen his theories confirmed by Dr. Stein's work. But it is not so much the fact as the merits of the work itself that have led us to recommend Dr. Stein for the award of the medal. Dr. Stein's book unfolds a picture of a curious composite civilisation at two periods, the first in the 3rd century of our era when Indian influences were dominant, and the second in the 8th century when they had been partly overshadowed by Chinese civilisation and the barbarians were knocking at the door. But the decay of these settlements was due not so much to political disorder as to the gradual encroachment of the desert upon the sown lands.

The advancing sands blotted out the cities while it preserved their remains. Dr. Stein's perservance and resourcefulness in the face of difficulties of transport, labour and water-supply are worthy of all praise: and lastly and above all, his book is a model archaeological method. He spared no labour to note every discovery in full detail as soon as it was made, and it is therefore possible to use his work with confidence that nothing important has been missed. With these words of preface. I now, on behalf of the Selection Committee, recommend that the Campbell Memorial Medal be awarded to Dr. Mark A. Stein for his book on Ancient Khotan.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke then addressed the meeting. His Excellency said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen.—You, Sir, have most lucidly explained the objects of this special meeting of the Society, and Mr. Jackson, as trustee of the Medal Fund, has clearly shown the very strong claims of Dr. Stein, and has most fully justified the award. Before presenting this medal, I should like to say a few words about Sir James Campbell in whose honour it was instituted. Campbell joined the Indian Civil Service in 1869. Only four years later he was appointed Compiler of the Bombay Gazetteer, and he carried on this important and arduous work in addition to his official duty until his retirement in 1899.

THE LATE SIR J. CAMPBELL

The Bombay Gazetteer is a monumental undertaking, consisting of twenty-six District and Historical Volumes, which were for the most part edited by him. To this work he devoted himself with characteristic conscientiousness, and, as he gained insight and experience his contributions became of the utmost value. I fear that too few people avail themselves of the mine of historical wealth that lies open to us in the Gazetteer. Campbell searched deeply into the past and traced customs prevailing to-day to their sources in the evolution of the people under the constant stress of wars and invasions. Tribal and caste institutions remain and will long remain as factors of extreme importance in the social and political structure of India, and it is important that we should realise that they are not capricious and accidental growths but developments arising out of the exigencies of dim periods upon which more light is required. Campbell's literary and research work in no way interfered with his official duties. Perhaps life has grown more strenuous in India in the last few years; but the man who could be a good District Officer, Municipal Commissioner, and Collector and Commissioner of Customs, while carrying on in private the work of an earnest student, must have been singularly gifted as well as superlatively industrious.

With the exception of a break of four years, Campbell spent eighteen years in Bombay, where he made many friends of all classes, who recognized his broad sympathies and his unflagging devotion to duty, and mourned his too early death.

PUBLIC ESTIMATE OF CHARACTER.

The public estimate of his sterling worth of character could not be better expressed than in the closing paragraph of the memoir which appeared in the "Times of India" of June 1st 1903 on the announcement of his death. "He was signally averse from all forms of public notice, with a lack of ostentation which formed one of his greatest charms. Let us humour his wishes in contenting ourselves with this brief notice of a noble character. Many men have advanced to posts of greater honour. Many far less worthy have been acclaimed as public benefactors. Long after they have been forgotten, will Campbell's genial influence live on, a many an unselfish deed, in many a broad-minded thought. By his work Englishman may come to know, with the knowledge that brings sympathy, the unfamiliar depths of the oriental character; by his work the natives may have a kindlier feeling for their old friend's fellow-countrymen. Let him thus pass to posterity as the type of all that is best in the English character, as an example of unselfish devotion to duty, and of kindly sympathy for all, that will seldom be surpassed." This is a striking tribute which any one might wish to deserve when his work in this world is done.

I can well believe that a medal would be the most pleasing of memorials to a man of this character, because its object is to inspire others to the Asiatic studies to which he gave a great part of his life.

Gentlemen, I am very glad to meet the Members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society to-day. No one can feel more strongly than I do the need for this Society, or realise more completely the good work it is accomplishing. Yet, I know well that it is impossible for me to give you any real help. Some of my distinguished predecessors have bequeathed to us historical work of high and permanent value. I can only say that their times must have been far less complex than those of to-day. It is true not of India alone, but of all countries that the business of Government grows more and more exacting, and I find that my days are always full, and that the literary work, which has occupied a great part of my life, must be absolutely stopped. All that I can do, therefore, is to try to encourage and exhort on occasions such as this.

SUGGESTION TO INDIAN STUDENTS.

I assume that the institution of this medal was primarily intended to stimulate Indian students, and that it was hoped that some of our many University graduates would follow in the steps of Sir James Campbell, and carry on his great work. The field for historical, archeological and ethnological research, which this great country offers, is almost boundless. The labourers in this field are not many, and I note with much regret the wholly disproportionate number of Europeans so employed. In Western India we have a few scholars among whom Dr. Bhandarkar stands pre-eminent, but the number is very small, and it is from Europe and not from India that requests for the loan of documents from the Public Archives are forthcoming.

Every year about eight hundred books in English and in the vernaculars are published in this Presidency; but there are hardly any works dealing with the history, the buildings and the people of the Province. The Newspapers, with some exceptions, seem to take no interest in these matters, though there is scarcely any locality which has not something to tell us of the past. Government have recently undertaken to subsidise a small periodical publishing documents having reference to the pre-Baitish period. This is a small beginning, but I trust that it will encourage progress in research of this nature. The materials are many and varied. There are unstudied documents to analyse and to collect. Occasional finds of coins can throw new light upon old history. Excavation of historic sites may have much to teach us. Existing literature, such as Sir James Campbell's valuable Folk-lore notes, is ready to be worked up into new and interesting forms useful to the historian. Much more folk-lore lies scattered around us unrecorded and unconsidered.

INDIAN "SEARCHERS."

In all countries which stand in the forefront of civilisation, the educated classes provide numbers of individuals who singly or in organized bodies, devote time and money to the scientific and impartial study of their past. Work of this kind must be easier for the native than for the foreigner, and I hope that the time is not far distant when we shall have many earnest Indian searchers into the vast store-houses of historical and archeological treasures, and the unrivalled wealth of folk-lore and primitive customs which India contains.

And now I am sure I speak for all the Members of the Society when I say that we greatly regret that Dr. Stein is not able to be here to receive this medal in person. In forwarding it to him, I hope you will convey the very high appreciation of the Society in regard to his remarkable achievements, which have amply deserved the honour which the Society desires to confer upon him.

The medal was then given to Mr. Jackson with a request to forward it to Dr. Stein.

Mr. Enthoven, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Governor, said that Dr. Stein had written him to say that he was unable to attend the function. By his absence he thought he lost the pleasure of receiving it at the hand of the Governor, who had very kindly accepted their invitation to make the presentation.

The vote was passed and the proceedings terminated.

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Company Home Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. H. E. E. Procter presiding.

The directors' report stated :—The net receipts for the first six months amounted to Rs. 43,666 out of which your directors declared an "ad interim" dividend of Rs. 2 8-0 per share absorbing Rs. 40,000. The net receipts for the six months ended 31st December 1908 are estimated approximately at Rs. 60,000 which added to the balance brought forward and after deducting the necessary expences leave a balance of Rs. 53,755-8-2 available for disposal which your directors recommend appropriating as follows :—I. Dividend for the second half year ended 31st December 1908 of Rs. 2-8-0 per share making 5 per cent. for the twelve months, free of income tax Rs. 40,000. II. Balance to be carried forward Rs. 13,755-8-2; total Rs. 53,755-8-2. A certain amount is due to Government on account of their share of profits above 5 per cent for the years 1907 and 1908 and this will be provided from the balance carried forward. The concession has been granted on the same terms generally as were agreed to in the case of the existing line and your directors have called an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders on the 4th February 1903 to pass the necessary resolutions in connection with the extension to Kasur. The estimated cost of the extension is placed at Rs. 18,00 000 but your Directors have decided to issue shares to the extent of Rs. 16,00,000 at present and to offer them at par to shareholders only "pro rata" to their holding. Under the Articles of Association one of the Directors Mr. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai retires, but is eligible for re-election. During the year Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram who had been a Director of the Company since its formation tendered his resignation owing to failing health. Your directors accepted his resignation with regret and placed on record their appreciation of his services and invited his nephew Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas to fill the vacancy. You are now asked to confirm this appointment.

Mr. Procter, in proposing the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, observed that he had again a very satisfactory account to put before them. They would have seen from the report that there had been an increase of twenty-five per cent. in the passengers, while the receipts for merchandize remained much the same. The receipts for the first few weeks of this year showed a further increase and now that the N. W. Railway had agreed to put on shuttlecock train between Amritsar and Taru-Toran, making three journeys each way, in addition to the present service which consisted of three trains each way, right through, he had no doubt that at the end of the year he would be able to report very large increase on the figures now put before them. As regarded the balance carried forward, as stated in the report, a certain amount was due to Government on account of their share of profits for the year 1907-8. As they would have seen from the reports concession had been granted, and they hoped to receive it very shortly, for the extension of the line. The directors decided to issue the capital to shareholders only, giving each shareholder the right to take up an equal amount to his present holding. He was glad to inform them that for the sixteen lakhs to be alloted, applications were received to the extent of twenty lakhs, and from non-shareholders, seven lakhs, under these circumstances the directors had allotted the whole sixteen lakhs to shareholders. He was glad to inform them that the extension had already been begun, and with the permission of the Railway Board, the agents had purchased rails in England on very favourable terms which would show considerable saving on the estimates. The N. W. Railway had also decided to use second haad steel sleepers which would also reduce the estimates still further and he trusted that the cost would not exceed the sixteen lakhs now called up. At the same time it must be remembered that as regard the sleepers the Company would eventually have to pay the cost of new ones, that is to say, when the present second hand ones had to be replaced, the Company would be liable for the difference between the cost of new Deodar ones and what they had already paid for the second hand rails.

Regarding the retirement of Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram Mr. Procter observed that his services as a director were most valuable and the directors at the time of his resignation recorded in a resolution their warm appreciation of his services.

Mr. L. R. W. Forrest said : I am glad to be present with you as it is just thirteen years since a paragraph in the "Pioneer" called attention to the possibilities of your line. I placed myself in communication with Mr. Nicoll, the Municipal Commissioner of Amritsar who prophesied a 10 per cent return. We applied for a concession at the time when Government were only allowing 10 per cent rebate from interchanged traffic towards earning a 4 per cent dividend. Difficulties arose and nothing was done for 8 or 9 years when Mr. Procter succeeded with the help of Mr. Brereton to close the concession on the present basis, I have just been up to the line and find Mr. Burt, the Manager, and Mr. Bean, the Traffic Manager, most anxious to help us in any way. As you have heard from Mr. Procter, an additional train has been put on between Amritsar and Taran Taran and will make 3 journeys each way, and this must inerease our passenger receipt. A representative of one of the large export houses told me if there was a little rain the exports of wheat from Patti alone would be 30,000 tons this next season. To-day we hear the exports from that one station alone will be 20,000 tons which equals to total good traffic of last year. I can confidently assure you that though we may not reach Mr. Nicoll's figure, we shall see directly there is a normal yield from the Punjab wheat fields a very considerable rise on the present earnings which to-day show over 6 per cent. return. I will not advise you to hold on to all your shares, as I should like to see the number of our shareholders increased, but I do advise you to hold a part, and let some of your friends and neighbours have the remainder.

Now I want to take this opportunity of saying a few words on this subject in which we are all so interested.

As you know Sir James Mackay's Railway Committee has opposed us all, and evidently wishes to keep the monopoly of Railway development as regards freeders in the hands of bold dozen London companies who are in possession, and who raise their capital in sterling in the London Market. Fortunately for India many of the leading officials in this country do not hold with these views and are willing and desirous to see native capital embark in private enterprise for the construction of feeder lines, which will bring increased traffic to the Main Lines, open up the country for Government and afford a safe investment for the Indian public, inducing them I hope by degrees to abstain from hoarding silver, a custom which checks the prosperity of the people and affects the finances of the country. I think it is the duty of Government by any means in their power to give the Indian public these opportunities and to encourage them to subscribe to these sound and secure investments. The capital for these Railways is not found from Trust monies, or from those who would otherwise invest in Rupee paper, but they attract the investor who must have a higher rate of interest and is willing to forego the extra security of the "guarantee."

Each successful Railway produces a clientelle willing to put more money into similar concerns, and so fresh funds are forthcoming for further developments.

I hope before long we shall have other schemes put before you and that we shall be able to show the India Office at home that the Indian public consider it a desire to take part in the development of our Railway system.

I am sure also that in time the Railway management of the Main Lines is stimulated by the local interest and benefits by it, an interest which cannot be taken either by the London officials, or English shareholders. The Bombay Government are especially alive to the advantage of some cheap form of transit, and encouraging the extension of Tramways throughout the Presidency. The Railway Board which, since it acquired greater powers has been earning golden opinions in Calcutta and elsewhere is sending home fresh proposals for the encouragement of private enterprise in these Feeder Railways and Interest will keep the period to 30 years, for repurchase by the Government, 21 years is equal too short. The rebate question of the allowance made up of receipts of interchanged Traffic which has been so much discussed by us with Government and has gradually risen from 10 per cent. to 45 per cent. has not affected Government very much. In all our Line, we have only taken on one Line, the Tapti, and that for the first few years.

We are on the other hand likely to divide with Government a considerable amount on the Amritsar-line.

Our Lines give on an average in gross receipts of interchanged traffic, an amount considerable in excess of their own nett earnings. I wish the Amritsar Railway all success.

The directors' report was adopted, and a dividend of Rs. 2-8-0 per share was declared. The retiring director Mr. Lalbai Dalpatbhai was re-elected; the appointment of Mr. Purshotam Thakurdas as a director was confirmed. Messrs A. F. Fergusen and Company were re-appointed auditors. Subsequently an extraordinary general meeting of the Amritsar-Patti Railway Co. was held in which the following resolutions which were passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on the 4th February were confirmed. That it is desirable that the Railway of the Company be extended from Patti to Kasur and had the said extension be sanctioned. That Article 4 of the Articles of Association be by substituting the words "thirty-four" for the words "sixteen" in the first and second lines thereof.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.—March 1.—Captain Anderson, Military Accountant Department, from Poona.
Major Cummins, 24th Punjabis, from Sangor.
Major Ward, 97th Deccan Infy., from Himalaya.
Major Browne, 33rd Cavalry, from Secunderabad.
Captain Coppinger, I. M. S., from England.
Major Dickson, S. and T. Corps, from England.
Major Bliss, 64th Pioneers, from Belgaum.
Lieut. Castle-Smith, 64th Pioneers, from Belgaum.
Lieut. Henesley, 64th Pioneers, from Kirkee.
Lieut. Philips, Dur. L. I., from Neemuch.
Lieut. Monteath, 125th Rifles, from Bangalore.
Captain Nutt, I. M. S., from England.
Major Macpherson, 2nd Gurkhas, from Dehra Dun.
Captain Blair, 2nd Gurkhas, from Dehra Dun.
Captain Lennox-Wyse, 9th H. Horse, from England.
Lieut. Yates, 22nd Cavalry, from England.
Lieut. Ross, 8th Gurkhas, from England.
Major Widdicombe, 9th Gurkhas, from Dehra Dun.
Lieut. Heyland, 9th Gurkhas, from Dehra Dun.
Lieut. Keppel, 30th Punjabis, from England.
Captain Nutt, R. H. A., from Amballa.
Major Glasfurd, 97th D. Inf., from Jhelum.
Major Pollard, 36th Jacob's Horse, from Amballa.

DEPARTURES, MARCH 1.—Captain Anderson, Mily Accts. Dept. to Quetta,
Maj. Cummins, 24th Punjabis, to England.
Maj. Ward, 97th Deccan Inf. to Secunderabad.
Lieu. Kempson, 1st Brahmins, to England.
Maj. Browne, 23rd Cav. to England.
Maj. Dickson, S. and T. Corps, to Poona.
Maj. Bliss, 64th Pioneers, to England.
Lieut. Castle-Smith, 64th Pioneers, to England.
Lieut. Henesley, 64th Pioneers, to England.
Lieut. Daniel, 3rd Horse, to England.
Lieut. Philipps, 68th B. L. I., to England.
Lieut. Khan, I. M. S., to Bangalore.
Lieut. Monteath, 125th Rifles, to England.
Lieut.-Col. Shearer, I. M. S., to Dehra Ismail Khan.
Lieut.-Col. Campbell, I. M. S., to Dacca.
Maj. Thomson, S. and T. C., to Jullundur.
Capt. Turnbull, 26th Pioneers, to Kohat.
Lieut. Reckett, 25th Pioneers, to Amballa.
Capt. Nutt, I. M. S., to Lahore Cantonment.
Capt. Blair, 2nd Gurkhas, to England.
Maj. Macpherson, 2nd Gurkhas, to England.
Lieut. Yates, 22nd Cav. to Sialkote.
Lieut. Heyland, 9th Gurkhas, to England.
Maj. Widdicombe, 9th Gurkhas, to England.
Maj. Vallings, 29th Punjabis, to England.
Lieut. Keppel, 30th Punjabis, to Jhelum.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU IN BOMBAY.

Lecture on Modern Spirit in India.

AN APPRECIATIVE GATHERING.

Before an exceptionally large and enthusiastic gathering, Mrs Sarojini Naidu the well-known Indian poet and Social Reformer delivered a lecture on "Modern Spirit in India," Lady Muir Mackenzie presiding. The spacious hall of the Byramji Jeejibhoy institution, in which the lecture was delivered under the auspices of that useful and growing body, the Students' Brotherhood, was tastefully decorated. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has a most impressive delivery, which fact, beyond the intrinsic merit of the subject, enabled every listener to enjoy the learned lady's address with the greatest gratification.

In introducing the lecturer, the President said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—You have been good enough to ask me to preside at the Students' Brotherhood on the occasion of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's address. It is a great pleasure to me to do this. I take a great interest in the aims of the Students' Brotherhood and I feel a very genuine affection and admiration for the gifted lady who has so kindly found time in her busy life to speak to us this afternoon. The subject of her address will be the "Modern Spirit in India." She has not told me on which of the many aspects of the subjects she will touch, but the influence of the modern spirit which makes her presence here possible to-day is to me the most significant sign of the age. Last year when I read a paper on "Shakespeare's Heroines" to the Students' Brotherhood, I remembered saying how essential it was for women to make their influence felt in every department of life, that this alone would redeem the world from the bonds of materialism, cruelty and wrong. To-day my conviction on the subject is stronger than ever. Since I spoke to you last year I have been to England and seen something of the influence of the modern spirit among English women. The mother heart, that glorious attribute of womanhood, is awake among them. Certain noble-hearted enthusiasts have seen great wrongs done their sister women by man-made laws and they years to right these wrongs. In prison, where they have gone in the course of the battle they are waging, they have seen unfortunate mothers give birth to still more unfortunate babies, within the dread walls of the prison hospital. Small wonder that the woman who thinks was moved by this pitiful picture. In their endeavour to find a means of helping the multitude of working people—a multitude voiceless, sweated, enslaved—they have visited the warrens of the poor where "the master scrimps his haggard sempstress of her daily bread." They have noted that man is the oppressor

BY THE WAY.

COQUELIN'S MEMORY.

At a dinner recently given by the Vicomte de Lovenjoul at Brussels, Coquelin was asked how many parts he felt capable of playing at any moment without notice. He took a pencil and wrote out a list of the plays in which he felt prepared to assume the leading role; they numbered fifty-three. M. de Lovenjoul then, at his request, sent to the library for the printed copies. When they were all laid on the table he challenged any of the guests to take any of the volumes and give him any cue. Several of them tried, and in every single instance the great actor was found to be letter perfect.

THE PLANETS DURING FEBRUARY.

In the comparatively starless constellation of Pisces the ringed planet Saturn still remains a fairly conspicuous object, and the only planetary "evening star" visible in the south-west after sunset. Venus, Mercury, and Mars are all "morning stars," the two former being near neighbours, but too near the sun to be easily seen in the middle of the month. Mars, however, rising nearly four hours before the sun, is becoming daily more prominent. As befits the biggest member of our system, Jupiter is now pre-eminent all the hours of darkness, rising in the north-east about 7 p. m. and not setting in the north-west until after sunrise the following.

MOUNTAINEERING AT HOME.

Mr. C. E. Benson, in "British Mountaineering" (Routledge), just published, which provides an excellent practical guide for the climbers of hills in the British Islands, reminds us that the Alpine Club was the fons et origo of all modern mountaineering. It now has a progeny of between 150 and 200 clubs, some with a membership running into thousands. The first of the British clubs to come into existence was a Cobbler Club at Glasgow, so named from the Cobbler, Ben Arthur, a mountain at the head of Loch Long. This was succeeded by the Scottish Mountaineering Club, 1889. Then came the Yorkshire Ramblers' Club, 1892, and the English Climbers' Club, 1898, and the various others.

IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The mountaineering in England and the Principality, Mr. Benson states, is concentrated in the Lake District and North Wales, but there is, he points out, excellent scrambling to be had elsewhere. The granite cliffs of Cornwall offer many capital little problems to "the true souled climber who can enjoy a tough bit of rock, even if it is only fifty, aye, or twenty feet high"; and the same is true of the numerous outcrops of mill-stone grit all over the Pennines, and there is sport to be had on the tors of Dartmoor. The hills of North Yorkshire and Lancashire, of Derbyshire, Northumberland and Durham are also mentioned as possessing crags where practical lessons can be learned. Some enthusiasts tackle the white cliffs of England, and there is a well-known pinnacle on Beachy Head.

IN SCOTLAND.

But Scotland is described by Mr. Benson as the happy hunting-ground of the home mountaineer. Twelve of the mountains exceed four thousand feet, and more than two hundred and fifty others exceed three thousand. The Southern Grampians are said to be disappointing; but farther north there is enough work to be done to satisfy the keenest climber's appetic. From the mountaineer's as well as the artist's point of view the Isle of Arran is, Mr. Benson says, a perfect little gem, "besides and above all of which there is the incomparable Skye, indisputably the finest mountaineering centre, except as regards accommodation, in Great Britain, and, according to some enthusiasts, second to none in the world as a rock-climber's resort."

"BLUIDY MACKENZIE."

"Bluidy Mackenzie," whose life by Mr. Andrew Lang has just been published, long since divided the Edinburgh body of Advocates (whose library he founded), and even split men in it who were of the same clan. Nearly thirty years ago Mr. Taylor Innes gave a lecture urging that Mackenzie was anything but a bigot, and was "imbued with large and latitudinarian principles," while he was an admirer of despotism and had "a hatred of private judgment." Next day the late Mr. Cosmo Innes distinguished in Scottish history and antiquities, walked up to the younger man on the floor of the Parliament House and gave this verdict: "I think you refine too much. There were many men in that age who kept their principles in one pocket and their ambitions in another. And believe Mackenzie was one of them."

THE GRAVE OF "ABYSSINIA BRUCE."

Attention is being directed to the neglected condition of the monument in Lambert Churchyard of James Bruce of Kinnaird, "Abyssinia Bruce," the famous eighteenth-century traveller. For some time Bruce was a wine merchant in London, but in 1763 was made Consul-General at Algiers. In 1768 he set out from Cairo on his famous journey to Abyssinia by the Nile, Assouan, the Red Sea, and Massowah. In 1770 he was at Gondar. After extraordinary adventures and hardships he was back in this country in 1774. His book "Travels to Discover the Sources of the Nile" was published in 1790, and it contained such curious accounts of the manners of the Abyssinians that by many, Dr. Johnson included, his tales were set down as fabrication, but later travellers strongly confirmed his general accuracy. Bruce died in 1794, from injuries received by falling downstairs.

"THE ART OF APOLOGY."

Some interesting instances of apologies are recalled by Mr. E. A. Bryant in the current "Quiver." One of the most awkward was that of a statesman with whom Lord North had to deal. "Who is that frightful woman?" he asked. "That is my wife," answered Lord North. "I beg a thousand pardons," said the other; "I do not mean "her," but that monster next to her." "Oh," said Lord North, "that monster is my daughter!" To complete the horror of the situation, it has only to be added that a day or two later a well-known man enthusiastically retailed the story to his neighbour, who was the very "monster" herself—Lady Charlotte Lindsay.

DISRAELI AND THE LORDS.

Disraeli was a past-master of the art of flattery, his audacity carried him out of danger. Soon after his elevation to the House of Lords he was asked by a brother peer how he felt in his new surroundings. "Oh, don't ask me," he groaned; "dead and buried." Then remembering that his questioner was of the company which he was condemning, he added, "And in the realms of the blest!"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GREAT COMPETITION FOR IMPORTANT POSTS.

Social importance is nowhere a more powerful lever than it is in America. A "society leader" is, moreover, not only an empress in importance in her own set, but she represents more often than not the watch-spring of her husband's business career, whether he belongs to the Senatorial and Congressional the diplomatic or legal set. Nearly every fashionable woman who occupies a high position nowadays has, however, machinery behind the scenes in the form of a secretary, who may be said to dictate the social policy of the house. She is, in fact, a force to be reckoned with, and it is no exaggeration to affirm that in many cases to court her good will is almost more important than to use influence with the hostess herself. The social secretaries of the great leaders of society in New York, Boston, and Washington are, in fact, by no means units in the crowd of guests—literary and political—which throng the different receptions, dance, and dinners. To the world who recognises the social supremacy of the lady of the house her secretary is only just inferior in many ways, while an appointment of importance is often looked upon by a woman of ambition as the stepping-stone to a successful career. Not to know her name, her tastes, her origin and past professional history would be not only to fail to acknowledge oneself "l'amie de la maison," but would be a distinct breach of manners where the distinguished career and social connections of the lady in question warranted recognition. A great stir has been occasioned of late with regard to the Presidential Social Secretary under the new regime. Miss Hagner, who held the position of secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt, had managed affairs at the White House for seven years, and rumoured appointment of a successor was at once sufficient to set half New York on the qui vive of excitement. The names of several possible candidates were freely mentioned in the news columns of the daily papers, their photographs were published, together with the chances which each was said to possess of winning the honour and a resume of their careers. As a matter of fact, most of the ladies who aspire to the highest private secretaryship of the land—where women are concerned—are in themselves personages. One of the girls who was considered to stand more than a good chance of election is a universal favourite is personally connected with the correct people in the best set, her father and brother are in the United States Army. In her previous experience as social aide-de-camp to the wife of an important personage in the political world she herself acted as the leader of the younger set, and had plenty of experience in all the favourite and fashionable forms of social amusement of the hour. Another candidate, who is the daughter of an admiral, based her claims on diplomatic experience, her past business career including secretaryships to two ambassadors' wives, which are, of course, no sinecure when the wife of a newly-accredited Minister has little knowledge of the manners and customs of the country to which her husband is appointed, and has to depend in many ways on the suggestions and hints of her secretary. Most of the senators' wives are obliged to engage a secretary in order to help them through the enormous masses of correspondence with which they are inundated during their husbands' terms of office. Secretaries, however, usually keep to the set to which they gained an entree in the first instance, and commanding officer's wives pass on their social helps from one to the other although one of the best trained and most experienced of these ladies is now at work at the Japanese Embassy, where her tact in dealing with her own country-people is greatly appreciated.

CANTON RIVER HOLOCAUST.

Burning of the Flower-Boats.

HUNDREDS BURNT AND DROWNED.

SHORTLY after 10 o'clock on the evening of the 30th Jan., great excitement prevailed among the boat population in Canton harbour at Taisha-tau, a pleasure resort, near the Tunk Kwan theatre, on the opposite side of the Canton Government Cement Works, over an outbreak of fire in a flower-boat named "Tsoi Kee" through the careless use of kerosine oil.

At the outbreak of the fire there was a stiff north wind blowing. In a short space of time, the boat on which the fire originated was completely burnt to the water's edge, and in a few minutes the flames spread over to other boats in the vicinity, permiting of no time to neibouring crafts to make good their escape, because of the difficulty of moving these cumbrous vessels and, moreover, they were lying along an unbroken line made fast by iron chains.

This being the time immediately after the Chinese New Year, there were large numbers of people visiting this quarter to spend their leisure hours.

The flower boats, moored in the way described, lent themselves to an extensive conflagration if any one of them caught fire. So that when the "Tsoi Kee" took fire all the others were doomed to the same fate. As the boat in which the fire originated was lying close to the bund, the people in the other boats beyond her, out in the harbour, had no means of reaching the shore. Seeing their imminent peril and rather than risking being burnt alive they preferred to take to the water with the hope of being rescued or float to where they might reach a place of safety.

On the alarm being given some crafts in the vicinity managed to raise their anchors, but, unfortunately, when the crew exerted their utmost to row away as quickly as they could, they found the tide unfavourable and too strong to contend against and so were unable to move. They were accordingly carried back among the burning crafts and ultimately were themselves burnt. The heat of the flames was so intense that it was impossible for any rescuing vessels or launches to get near to render assistance to helpless victims whose lives were being sacrificed to the merciless devouring flames. As soon as the boats were ablaze the people on board hurriedly jumped into the water in large numbers. Roughly it is estimated that over a thousand betook themselves to the river, and only about three or four hundred of them were picked up by launches or sampans. Of the total number of casualties, about ninety per cent were drowned, and only those who could not leave where they were on account of the smoke, became victims of the holocaust.

Admiral Li Chun happened to be in the city on that evening. On learning of the accident, H. E. hastened to the scene, and directed his men in rendering assistance on board the gunboat "Lung Sening." Admiral Li succeeded in rescuing over a hundred persons. Members of the different charitable institutions and the Red Cross Society and others also lost no time in proceeding to the scene to render assistance.

It is learnt that some twenty flower-boats, five or six floating restaurants, a few cargo boats, and sampans to the number of some forty in all were completely burnt.

Early yesterday morning, launches and native dredging boats and sampans were engaged in scavenging duties and rewards of one dollar each were offered by the officials and the institutions for recovery of dead bodies. Up to 4 p. m. yesterday afternoon nearly four hundred corpses were picked up and photographed. It is believed that a few hundred more remain to be recovered.

The corpses that were recovered were all placed in the vicinity of the water police station near the harbour limit, at the eastern section, for identification. The collection presented a gruesome sight. The few hundred corpses lay exposed awaiting to be claimed by their relatives.

Work is still being carried on by the charitable organisations in recovering dead bodies to-day. It is said that some of them must have floated far down the river by the strong current. Among the casualties one was Taotai Li Yick Che, who was deputed to Canton from Kwangsi to receive a consignment of arms and ammunition for the use of the the imperial troops; another was Weiyuan Chan Kai Tsang belonging to the Shan Hou Chu department, a third was Taotoi Yik belonging to a Government department, and several officials and sons of officials, and some twenty bankers of the Ho Pan street.

THE TWO SERVICES.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

Now that Rear-Admiral A. M. Farquhar has assumed the command of the Fourth Cruiser Squadron, and Rear-Admiral F. T. Hamilton has arrived at Gibraltar to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott in the command of the Second Cruiser Squadron, the next flag appointment to change hands will be that of "Chief of Staff for ships and vessels with nucleus crews in the Home Fleet." This onerous position, which has been filled for thirteen months by Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. E. Bethell with marked ability will devolve from the 17th inst. on Rear-Admiral T. H. M. Jerram, while on the 24th inst. the command of the Channel Fleet's Cruiser Squddron will be transferred from Rear-Admiral C. H. Adair to Rear-Admiral the Hon. Stanley Colville. Then towards the middle of March Admiral Sir [illegible] May will succeed Vice-Admiral Sir Francis William [illegible] Commander-in-Chief of the Home Bridgeman as [illegible] which is noteworthy from the fact Fleet, a change when [illegible] officer is senior in rank to that the newly-appointed [illegible] is usually well-the one he succeeds. It is stated [illegible] of the Nore informed circles at the headquarters of command that the new Commander-in-Chief will not reside at Admiralty House, which, if any reliance is to be attached to reports that are rife, will be set apart for the use of a flag officer now on half-pay. In fact, the selection of an officer of full flag rank as Commander-in-Chief is generally thought to presage other changes in connection with the administration of the multifarious duties of a command which, including torpedo craft, numbers over 200 units.

NIGHT OPERATIONS.

The cruise of the thirty ships of the Channel Fleet which commenced on Monday came to an abrupt close on the following day, when the vessels returned to Portland. The fleet was to have made Torbay its headquarters during a series of important night exercises, but owing to this not being a safe anchorage for a big fleet with a strong easterly wind blowing, the visit was abandoned. Throughout Monday night the fleet cruised with all lights masked, with a view to evading torpedo attack. The destroyers achieved their object about 1-30 a.m. but by that time the weather was clear, and aided by moonlight, the torpedo craft were detected and before they managed to get within effective range the guns had opened fire on them. The cruise was resumed later in the week, when the weather had somewhat moderated, and at present the Fleet is carrying out exercises using Torbay as a base. The ships of the Channel Fleet which have wireless houses on the upper deck are to have an electrical apparatus fitted to the doors, so that the lights will be switched off automatically on the first motion of the door being opened. This device has been adopted with a view to preventing a recurrence of what has happened on more than one occasion of late, when a ship's presence has been disclosed to destroyers by the doors of wireless houses being opened during night operations.

THE "CITY" CRUISERS.

It is noticeable in connection with the naming of the new cruisers after cities that the places where they are to be built fit in with their titles. For instance, the order for the "Glasgow" has been given to the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company at the Clyde; the "Newcastle" by Sir W.G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Company on the Tyne; and the "Liverpool" by Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, of Barrow-in-Furness. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to follow this principle in the case of the "Bristol" or the "Gloucester," owing to the absence of big shipbuilding yards in the districts after which these "City" cruisers are named. So far as the Admiralty have been able to allot the orders on the territorial system the arrangement stands out in contrast to that of the "County" cruisers. Notwithstanding that there is a Kentish dockyard under the direct control of the Admiralty, the cruiser named after that county was built at Portsmouth; the "Hampshire," which might appropriately have been built at the Royal dockyard in Hants, was constructed at Elswick; and the "Devonshire," instead of being given to Devonport Dockyard, was built at Chatham. The system which has been followed with three of the "City" cruisers will stimulate interest in the Navy in the districts where these ship are to be built and should the "City" nomenclature be applied to other ships, it is hoped that some day a "Winchester" may be built at Portsmouth, an "Exeter" at Devonport, a "Rochester" at Chatham, and a 'Cardiff" at Pembroke.

GERMAN TACTICS.

Count von Schlieffen's article, which caused such a prodigious political stir, is after all far more a military study than a pamphlet on international affairs. It embodies the new doctrine which the Emperor is so wishful to impress upon his soldiers, who have undoubtedly hitherto failed to realise fully the character of the modern battlefield. It is a lesson in the economy of forces, and in the requirements of concealment, if enormous losses are to be availed. German strategy and tactics remain, nevertheless, what they were, the strategy and tactics of envelopment. A frontal attack may succeed, but if it should do so the success will not be decisive, because the enemy will find means of retreating to a new position, as the Russians did in the war. The result will be the prolongation of the movement of advance, and every day will add to the crushing difficulties of maintaining the troops in the field. Therefore Count von Schlieffen is all for placing every man in the fighting line, and is opposed to the system of keeping troops in reserve. His idea is to push forward a frontal retaining attack, but never to attack on one front only. It may be said that there is nothing original in this, which is true but correct ideas had become somewhat dim in the German army, and the General was endeavouring to bring round military opinion to a better understanding both of principles and practice. He said that before attacking it was necessary to know the position of the enemy to be attacked, and he thinks this will be discovered in the future by dirigible balloons or airships, which will thus come into conflict in the air, while the duty of the cavalry will be to seek out the enemy's rear, vanquishing first the opposing cavalry. There will be fights of artillery against artillery, cavalry against cavalry, and balloons against balloons, the broad principles remaining unchanged.

PROMOTION IN THE REGIMENT.

A correspondent, writing from an important Artillery centre, moved by what he describes as our recent pertinent remarks on the subject of slow—or, rather, stagnated—promotion in the Royal Garrison Artillery, has made a suggestion for the improvement of a situation which he well describes as desperate. There is a shortage of subalterns in the Field Artillery, and he proposes that second-lieutenants and lieutenants of the Garrison branch should be invited to transfer. In the Field Artillery the shortage is likely to increase until the end of 1910, because not more than twenty cadets will be commissioned in that branch until then, and if the present rate of promotion should continue, this number will be outweighed by the number of officers promoted. In the Garrison Artillery, on the other hand, there is a surplus of seventeen subalterns, and no subaltern is likely to be promoted in the near future, as fifty-four captains still remain unposted. There may be, and probably are, subalterns of the Garrison Artillery who would welcome the opportunity of transferring to the Field Artillery, even if they thereby lost their seniority. If this plan were adopted, something would be done to alleviate a situation which is nothing less than deplorable, and our correspondent believes that there are some Garrison gunners who would certainly forfeit their present seniority rather than face the fate of certain superannuation which otherwise cannot but overtake them. Officers get tired of hearing it said that it is time the Government "did something."

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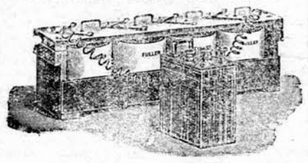

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MALTED MILK (In Powder) Forms.

The Ideal Food for all ages.

HORLICK'S is not a Drug but a food of high nutritive value.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S contains every essential element to build up the body and make it strong and vigorous, gives stamina and staying power, and helps to form bone, nerve and muscle.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [1ST MARCH, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. „ 28th „
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th „
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th „

Money :—
The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 27 lakhs up.

Exchange :—
The Exchange market is slightly firmer to-day although at opening there was no change in quotations. All Banks opened to sell at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. but as there were no buyers it was not long before several Banks indicated that they would sell at 1s. 3 29-32d. T.T. but still very little was done. Credits are still scarce but Banks will not give better than 1s. 4 1-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 7-8d. to 29-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	„ 1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—Francs	168 2-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	... 129
Yokohama—30 days' sight	... 151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	... 171

Government Paper :—
The market opened to-day at 93 13-16 per cash and the next two settlements and closes with buyers at these quotations. There has only been a small business reported in the Bazaar. Calcutta market is advised as 93 3-4 ready and 93 7-8 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 93 13
1st Settlement	...	„ 93 13
2nd Settlement	...	„ 93 13

Bullion :—
On Saturday Bar silver in London was unchanged at 23 5-16 for cash and two months delivery, the New York closing quotation being 50 5-8. Locally the market opened at 60 1-8 ex duty and on small buying improved to 60 3-16. Forward rates are also steady. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 4 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 3 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 1 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 3 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60 3 0
Ditto 1st Settlement	60 3 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60 5 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market opened steady with prices well maintained and in the case of Broach, with a firmer tendency. There is a fair enquiry from Japan for fine M. G. Broach for March and April delivery, and in the bazaar speculators are buying Khangaum-Akola for March and May. Sellers are however, by no means keen to operate. At the close the market is steady as under.

For ready cotton there was a moderate demand at Colaba this afternoon and prices were steadier. Sales are reported as 4,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	235	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach ...	229	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	215	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	207	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	203	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	203	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	195	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	187 1-2	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	192-3	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	196	„
F. G. M. G. Bengals ...	186	„
Good Westerns	217	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	231	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... Quiet.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports	... 12,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July
4·95	4·93	4·93	4·99
—01	—01	—01	—01
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·99	4·95	4·91	4·88	4·86

New position —01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is firmer and prices are advancing. There is a fair demand.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 8 0 B. T.
April-May	...	„ 7 12 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market steadier and we quote as under :—

We quote :—

Ready Kutni	...	Rs. 6 8 0 B. T.
Brown Delhi, April-May	...	„ 7 6 6 R. T.
Yellow Gazerat, Mar-April	...	„ 7 7 0 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
Prices are unchanged and the market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent	...	Rs. 45 0 0
Yellow Secunderabad	...	„ 51 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	...	„ 53 8 0
Black Kutni	...	„ 39 8 0

Castorseed :—

Ready	...	Rs. 29 8 0
March-April	...	Rs. 5 15 0 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—
April-May ... ... Rs. 9 13 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 24 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowrasseed :—
Rs. 7 4 0 R.T.
Tone—No business.

Groundnuts—
Ready ... ... Rs. 33 8 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

WHEAT—
White Delhi Apl-May ... ... Rs. 5 12 6 R. T.
White Pessi Apl.-May 85 p.c. ... „ 6 1 0 „
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,447 1/2
India	72 1-2 to 73
Indian Specie Bank	56 1-2
Bank of Burmah	105

Mills :—

Crescent	105
David	423 1-2
Kohinoor	790
Manockji Petit	3,157 1/2 Apl
New Great Eastern	207 1-2
Phœnix	100

Presses :—

New Mofussil	670

Miscellaneous :—

Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,122 1-2
Delhi Flour Mill	131
Marcks & Co.	130
Telephone Co.	32 1-2
Trescher & Co.	635

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	597 1-2 c. d.
Amritsar-Patti	125
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	8,450 bales.
Wheat	2,216 cwts.
Linseed	11,255 „
Rapeseed	3,587 „
Gingellyseed	4,814 „
Poppyseed...	102 „
Groundnuts	1,493 „
Castoreed	4,274 „
Rice	97,558 „
Myrabollams	4,788 „
Cottonseed	20,158 „
Mowraseed...	83 „
Gram	1,253 „
Joowar	2,771 „
Maize	nil

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 13th Feb. 1909, as compared with the statement of 20th Feb. 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 20. Rs.	Feb. 13. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	30,49,886	83,00,777
Public Deposits at Branches ...	92,79,383	120,58,369
Other Deposits ...	8,60,58,266	859,44,759
Post Bills ...	22,602	21,922
Sundries ...	17,57,741	18,15,895
Rs....	11,72,17,922	11,99,40,945
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,41,33,312	1,42,88,362
Other authorised Securities.	17,97,291	16,97,449
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,05,10,413	1,99,13,052
Loans do. do.	2,29,58,387	2,29,56,357
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,84,01,312	1,83,17,261
Dead Stock ...	3,04,342	3,04,312
Stamps ...	6,323	6,202
Bullion ...	10,93,197	15,67,182
Balances with other Banks.	5,93,132	7,15,663
Sundries ...	1,57,260	1,65,900
Cash ...	3,72,63,020	400,09,175
	11,72,17,92	11,99,40,945

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1909.
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 27th Feb. 1909, by Council Bills ...£12,533,142
„ „ by Gold...£ 240,248
Balance to be remitted from 28th Feb. 1909 to 31st March 1909 ...£ 5,726,610

INDIAN SPINNING AND WEAVING.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in November 1908, and in the corresponding months of 1906 and 1907 :—

		Month of Dec. 1906	1907	1908
British India				
Bombay		38625191	38956940	41496568
Madras		3166243	3072926	3558193
Bengal		3969454	3692285	4294381
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).		2868774	3380100	3649221
Punjab		1195371	1130100	1298706
Central Provinces and Berar...		2174382	2272115	2298309
Total		51995415	52358426	56800078
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Sandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon, Kishengarh & Ujjain		1910600	2031676	2365862
Grand Total ..		53906015	54390102	59166840

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey goods alone for 1905-06, but coloured piece goods are included in the yardage for 1906-07 and 1907-08.

		Month of Dec. 1906	1907	1908
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	11753339	15793307	16169483
	yds.	49873898	67691797	69466675
	doss	70922	67236	64393
Madras	pds.	705818	597521	656180
	yds.	2279962	1954201	2136469
	doz.	1050	1647	1072
Bengal	pds.	90055	184330	237577
	yds.	329199	791227	2426607
	pds.	885698	897227	854819
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	yds.	1266553	3394512	2988905
	doz.	1494	1477	3111
Punjab	pds.	26264	52773	49313
	yds.	95939	194614	121063
	doz.	6	114	498
Central Provinces and Berar	pds.	699523	649164	866121
	yds.	2854681	2686249	3326349
	doz.	656	304	322
Total ...	pds.	18570682	18158121	18932462
	yds.	57770232	76682670	81454158
	doz.	74130	70178	69096
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan.	pds.	612062	727434	807934
	yds.	2322650	2815620	3084937
Grand Total ..	pds.	19182744	18885555	19740396
	yds.	60093882	79498290	84539095
	doz.	74130	70178	69096

A MEETING of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, held at Shepherd's Bush Hotel, passed the following resolution : "That this meeting of tube workers and the general public protest at the action of the Tube officials in discharging in such great numbers A.S.R.S. men in their employ for the slightest provocation, and call upon all non-unionists to join the A.S.R.S. as a protest against the manner in which their fellow-employees are dismissed."

MUCH gratification was expressed in Barrow on the 4th ultimo, says a local correspondent, at the receipt of the official confirmation of the order for a new Spanish Navy placed with the Vickers, Armstrongs and Brown group. Although the ships and the engines have to be built in Spain, much work incidental to the vessels will be done in Barrow, and specially in the gun-mounting department, which has been quiet for some time past. It is also probable that the three submarines embraced in the contract will be built at Barrow, where Vickers have had much experience in this class of work.

FLORILANE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilane, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilane" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,447½
Bank of India...	100	50	5 „	xd724 to 73
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,140
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 „	56½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
Bank of Burma...	100	...	6 „	x.d.105
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 „	£23½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	430
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	580
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	615½
Bombay United...	250	250	20	497½
Century ...	100	100	50	310
Central India...	500	500	85	1,630
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	90	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,122½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	250
Cooria ...	1,000	1,000	40	740
Crescent ...	100	100	5	105
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
David ...	250	250	20	433½
Ebrahim Pahany...	250	250	10	180½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress ...	500	500	25	320
Fazulbhai ...	250	250	10	250
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	.....	252½
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,800
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton...	500	500	15	112½
Indian Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	375
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	170
Jewraj Balco ...	1,000	1,000	divid35	460
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	805
Kohinoor...	500	500	25	790
Leopold ...	100	100	3	58
Laxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40	375
Lakshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	80	1,490
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,00	150	3,157½A
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3075
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	207½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	720
Phœnix ...	100	100	5	100
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen ...	1,000	1,000	30	700
Rehman ...	500	500	p.c. 6	580
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divid50	820
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,020
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	600
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S. Mahratta...	250	200	20	195
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	1,280
Sun ...	250	250	25	212½
Swadeshi ...	500	500	45	1,325
Textile...	500	500	30	xd 1,125
The Ebrahim Pabaney Mills ...				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				250
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India...	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar ...	750	750	225	4,000
Albert ...	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	121½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City ...	200	200	14	175
Colaba ...	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort...	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabha-patty ...	500	500	40	512½
Hindustan ...	250	250	20	120
Hingoli ...	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	14	125
Khandeish ...	250	250	20	150
Khangaum ...	400	400	25	325
Mahuva ...	200	200	...	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil ...	400	400	50	670
New Berar ...	500	500	40	482½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab ...	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press ...	200	200	35	550
Surat City ...	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan ...	150	50	10	125

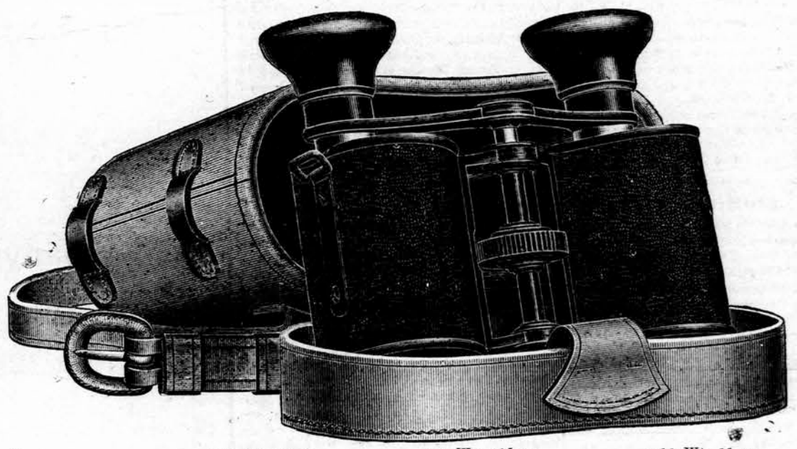
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld..	100	20	4	0-0 14
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6	35
Balham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	131
Baroda Tramway Co	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter share...	62½	62½	8½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue...	...	...	300	457½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	155
Bombay Ice Mfg....	O. £10	£10	Nill.	116
Bombay Flour Mill...	100	100	Nill.	26
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	40	900
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
	O.250	250	p. c. 6	xd 340
	P.250	250	p. c. 6	272½
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	350
Delhi Flour...	200	200	16	131
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining...	25	25	Nil	3 annas.
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	yr. 14	xd 215
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co...	100	100	10	120
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	527½
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	18½
	B. 20	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company...	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited... ...	O. 75	£ 15	...	11½ dis.
	D. 30	60	...	6½
	P.150	40	2dia	5½dia
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company ...	25	25	yr. 14	xd 32½
Trescher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	635

THE LATEST MARVEL
GOERZ PAGOR
A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smaller in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a pocket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

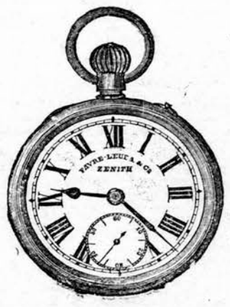
The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.



	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10½ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
Power			
Price	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100	Rs. 122-8, Cash Rs. 110	Rs. 133, Cash Rs. 120

Complete with solid leather case.
MARCKS & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

Zenith-Zenith
BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.
Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.



MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMENS, AND LADIES' SIZES,
Prices.
18 Carats Gold. Rs. 100 to 250
Sterling Silver. „ 35 to 60
Nickel..... „ 25 to 30
GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.
FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE
ZENITH WATCH
for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by
FAVRE LEUBA & CO., BOMBAY.
ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814.
Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.

BENGER'S FOOD
Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.
It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.
Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

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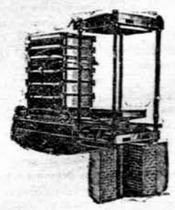
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UMBALLA.

Native Cavalry Week in Umballa is a cheery one to say the least of it. Every one seems on pleasure bent and of course the main interest centres round the Polo Tournament. On every hand one hears the word "pony—pony—pony!" On the lips of man at least! It is interesting and surprising to discover how untiring and unceasing this discourse on ponies can be. It start with breakfast—or may be with "chota hazri"—and ceases in the small hours of the morning with the last whisky peg.

But I am neither going to write about the tournament nor the ponies, being no critic or judge of either. It is the awakening of Umballa that strikes one so forcibly. Everything seems in a bustle and the station emerges from its usual somewhat bored and dormant condition to one of energy and gaiety. The ladies don the smartest garments (one wishes they would do so more often to delight the eye of man) which greatly add to the gaiety of the scene. The contrasts here are amusing and typical of the land of our sojourn, as while some are decked in the flimsiest of muslin or chiffon, others are smothered in furs! The two Native Cavalry Regiments in the station (8th Cavalry and 36th Jacob's Horse) are lavish in their hospitality and deserve a hearty vote of thank from all, as the whole of the entertaining during this meeting falls on their shoulders—at the polo ground, at the tent-pegging, at the polo pony parade, at the race course, a fact which few of those entertained ever even realize.

It is a great week! Ponies troup in by the hundred and teams from all over India. All are hail-fellow-well-met and keen as mustard to win the coveted trophy. Friends meet who perhaps may not have done so for years, or at any rate since last Native Cavalry Week. and there is no doubt that this meeting does more to raise that splendid feeling of "esprit de corps" and "bon camaraderie" among the officers in Native Cavalry which is so particularly striking to outsiders.

Each afternoon we have been entertained by a splendid display of polo, tent-pegging or racing, and in the evening there have been cheery dinners in the Messes, and dinner parties and luncheons in the bungalows galore, for Indian hospitality is renowned, and in this respect Umballa, does not fall short. Then we must not forget the dance at the Club on Wednesday nor the theatricals on Thursday and Friday. The latter were exceptionally good, and many thanks are due to all those who took part. I was lucky enough to secure a good seat from which not the least part of my entertainment was due to the fact that I could watch the audience who, without exception, were enjoying themselves hugely to judge by the peals of laughter. Every one had come with the full intention of having a jolly evening and their expectations must have been more than fulfilled. The caste of "My Soldier Boy" was uniformly excellent and the piece well chosen for the occasion as it did not contain a single dull moment. The proceeds, we hear, are for the Polo Fund and Hospital, and both should benefit to no mean extent by this production, judging by the crowded houses each night.

The climax of excitement was yet to come, for on Saturday the finals of the Polo Tournament were to take place between the 18th Lancers and the Central India Horse. Nothing could have been more thrilling than this match. It was a splendid game to watch and the anti-climax came when at the end of the 6th chukker the score was 5 goals all. After the goals had been doubled the game was any body's. The 18th made a brilliant run down the ground and all but scored a goal, the C. I. H. cleared, took the ball down to the opponents' end and scored the winning goal amidst great excitement. The honours were with the C. I. H. and the coveted Challenge Cup theirs until Native Cavalry Week 1910.

Then in the evening there was the Polo Dinner at the Club, the grand finale of the week, and from what we hear, a cheerier or more fitting ending could not possibly have taken place.

But I must not close this article without some mention of the Native Cavalry tent-pegging teams and the racing. The former is the only representative meeting for the whole of India and was interesting and most picturesque from a spectator's point of view. As to the racing I doubt if Native Cavalry Week has ever seen a better meeting both as regards racing, number of entries and number of spectators. The Native Cavalry Horse Chase was as thrilling as the Polo Finals and resulted in a dead heat, the winners being Bar Sinister and Diabolo, an excellent race and an excellent decision on the part of the owners to share the Cup and own it for six months each instead of running the race over again.

Space forbids me from writing more though there is yet much to be said, and will only add that Umballa will be ready this time next year to greet the incoming teams with a very hearty welcome.

TANJORE.

Tanjore, 21st Feb. A suspicious case of plague was discovered and isolated in the plague camp by the Municipal authorities. The patient arrived from Coimbatore, and, whilst under observation, developed symptoms of plague.

In reply to a reference made by the President of the Tanjore District Board, Mr. J. P. Bedford, I.C.S., as to whether the servants employed under the Local Funds were entitled to the bonus of one week's pay granted by the King to public servants whose salaries were less than Rs. 50, the Government of Madras have ruled that circumstances did not justify the gift.

Two members having died, one belonging to the Devasthanam Committee of the Tanjore Circle, and the other to that of the Negapatam Circle, and the Committees concerned having preferred not to hold elections to fill up the vacancies, the duty of nomination has, under the law, lapsed to the District Judge of Tanjore, who has called for applicants. A vacancy also exists in the Kumbakonam Circle, but the period of time allowed for the Committee for holding an election has not yet expired.

The officers entrusted with the duty of superintending the management of the Rajah's chattrams under the administration of the District Board of Tanjore have frequently represented that the chattrams were not used so much by bona-fide travellers as by habitual and professional loafers, and that some of the subordinate staff in immediate supervision of the feeding took advantage of their presence to prepare incorrect records. Touring officers who had encamped near the chattrams, had also reported that on the days they remained near the chattrams, the number of applicants for relief was far less than that allowed for by the scale, and that after they left, the number was invariably represented as having risen. The contrast in the figures was significant, and in order to prevent fraud, a rule was passed that any person who falsely represented himself to be a bona-fide traveller and so obtained a meal would be liable to be dealt with under the Penal Code. At the same time time, certain managers of chattrams who had aided and abetted such false representations and prepared false accounts were also punished for their connivance. These measures, however, provoked certain public comments at the last District Conference of Tanjore, exception being taken to the existence and enforcement of the rule.

In a note that has just been prepared on the improved administration of the Chattram Department since it was reconstituted two years ago, recording the details of progress in every branch of it, these criticisms, which were obviously made under considerable misapprehension, are answered, and the necessity for the steps taken justified in the interests of the Trust Committee of the District Board. For the same reason the District Board has been unable to embark upon such schemes of philanthropic enterprise, suggested to be financed from the surplus funds of the Chattram Department, as the establishment of an Agricultural Farm and the appointment of a Travelling Agricultural Instructor for the benefit of the agricultural community of the whole District. Proposals for the appropriation of the surplus funds for such objects of general utility were made to the District Board on the strength of a clause in the original instrument of gift wherein it was recommended that the funds might be applied, amongst other objects, to "instruction in the sciences." Legal opinion, which was taken from the late Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar and the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnasawmy Iyengar, favoured the view that such a use of the funds was open to no legal objections; but the District Board pleads that it has prior calls upon the chattram funds which are of a more legitimate character than any speculative enterprise of the kind recommended to it. It is observed in the note that the bulk of the surplus will for many years to come have to be almost entirely devoted to such necessary improvements as Survey and Settlement of Amani villages, the repair of irrigation works, the execution of irrigation projects and the revision of the establishment. It, therefore, follows that the District Board is not justified, at present, in embarking on any philanthropic enterprise, which cannot also be shown to be a safe commercial speculation.

SHIMOGA.

Shimoga, 19, Feb.—It is satisfactory to note that Government have issued orders that Sloyd work should be started here. Classes have therefore been commenced at the High School.

The Sessions commenced here on the 1st instant. There was only one case, a murder. In this the halting foot of justice has taken since 1901 to overtake the culprit who was sentenced to transportation for lite.

Mr. Narain Rao, Deputy Commissioner, returned and took over charge of the district in the middle of January, when Mr. K. Chandy reverted to his former post in Bangalore.

The Rev. A. Brockbank, Wesleyon Mission, has taken the place of the Rev. W. E. Tomlinson, who has been granted furlough to England.

THE NEW MYSORE MANGANESE COMPANY.

In connection with the above Company Mr. Harold Mallilien, one of the present Directors, is expected to arrive from England on the 22nd instant. Mr. Mallilien is also a Director of the Workington Company in England, whither the manganese ore is sent from these mines to be smelted. It is supposed that the visit is solely one of inspection.

Captain D. G. Stromquist and the Officers of "E" Company of the Coorg and Mysore Rifles intend to hold a small Rifle Meeting about the 5th of March. Captain W. P. Allardice, "C" Company, Coorg and Mysore Rifles, has been invited to bring a shooting team here. The new range is then to be formally opened and shooting competitions will be held. During the week it is also proposed to hold tennis and golf matches, and one morning at least will be devoted to an expedition after duck and snipe.

The visit of Colonel J. Smyth, I.M.S., has been posponed, but it is hoped not for long. He is to settle about the new extensions and make final arrangements for carrying out the water scheme, so his presence is urgently required.

The Revenue and Famine Commissioner, Mr. Rungasawmy Iyengar, arrived yesterday morning. He drove in from Tarikere accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Narain Rao. The time of his short visit is being spent in inspecting the sources of the water-supply in the town, the site of the proposed improvements, new wells, etc., and discussing the famine relief measures for this district. Mr. Rungasawmy Iyengar left on the morning of the 20th for Sasalu, via Honalli, and escorted by the Deputy Commissioner.

A Tennis Tournament has commenced and will be played during this month.

Mr. B. Garudachar, Advocate, gave a very pleasant party on the 14th instant in honour of the celebration of the marriage of his daughter. His Indian guests were invited to luncheon and his European friends to tea, and all were entertained with music and cards.

Signs of the hot weather are visible on all sides. Clouds of dust are everywhere and the country is parched and dry. There is a little water still left in some of the deeper wells, though many are already dry. The last few days, in spite of oppressive heat, have been cloudy, and early shower anxiously looked for. Although ahe conditions here are not so acute as in other parts of the Province, still on the border of the Chenageri and Davengiri taluqs relief works are in readiness, and men will be taken on at the ordinary rate of three annas a day and not, as yet, at famine rates. It is always difficult to get the royts to come in until the last, and at the present time some places still have a reserve of grain sufficient for four to five months, while others have considerably less. It is a good deal owing to the railway that no reserve of grain has been kept. High prices were easily obtained and the stock was sold. All leave to Executive Officers is refused at present, on account of the seasonal conditions.

Professors Norman Rudolf and Morris Travers, came here on the 30th of January last, in connection with the Indian Institute of Science, at Bangalore. They came with an introduction from the Dewan and intended to put up at the Travellers' Bungalow and visit the Manganese Mines, by motor, from there. It was the last day of Mohurrum when the visitors arrived and no one was in charge of the Traveller's Bungalow, nor could any servants be found. Although this bungalow is notified as first class, the state of the furniture, etc., in it is not fit for a third class one. There is no crockery, and everything is of a most "cutcha" description. The presen site is very objectionable and noisy, opposite the Railway-yard and in close proximity to the Plague Camp. This is a headquarter town where many visitors have to halt on their way to the Gersoppa Falls or in connection with the Manganese Mines, and a clean Traveller's Bungalow, properly equipped with furniture and crockery, with an efficient man in charge, is a great desideratum.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Ooregum, 23rd Feb.—The Annual Public Tea and Meeting in connection with the Ooregum Weslayan Chapel were held on Saturday last. The ladies of the congregation, kindly assisted by a few friends, had made ample provision, and a very enjoyable afternoon was spent. After tea, a programme of sacred music was gone through by a few special singers. The service was presided over by Mr. A. S. Allen, of Nundydroog, who is ever ready to help in any good work. The programme opened with an Anthem by a part of the choir, entitled "God so love the World." Miss Holman sang very effectively "The Toilers" and "The Holy City." A duet, entitled "The Christian Martyr," was rendered by Messrs. Eathrone and Burn. Mrs. Reilly, who is becoming well known on account of work in the cause of Temperance, sang with much feeling and expression "The Lord is my Light and Salvation." Suitable addresses were given by Mr. Allen and the Rev. J. E. Reilly. "Before Jehovah's awful Throne" was rendered by the choir, and the closing item, Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," to Sir Frederick Bridge's setting, was beautifully rendered under the leadership of Mrs. Reilly. Perhaps the piece most appreciated by the audience was Mr. Burn's solo "A Dream of Paradise," accompanied by Mrs. Reilly. The electric lights went out while this sole was being sung, but without a change or a moment's hesitation, singer and accompanist went through to the end of the piece in total darkness, and kept the people from even rising to their feet until lamps were brought in by the Stewards. At the close of the programme, the Rev. Mr. Reilly thanked all who had helped to make the days' services a success.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 22nd Feb.—Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao is expected to return to Bangalore to-morrow.

The man Ramanna, who is accused of the murder of a woman in Convent Road, was to-day put before Mr. Abdul Rahman, K.B., the Second Magistrate. The preliminary enquiry was not commenced. The accused was desirous of making a confession but the Second Magistrate remanded the case till to-morrow, when, if necessary, the confession will be recorded.

Mr. Stanlay Ismay, Chief Judge of the Mysore Chief Court, is taking advantage of the forthcoming summer recess to go to England with Mrs. Ismay. Mr. Ismay will return to Bangalore early in June.

A daring burglary was committed last night in the house of Captain McEuen, of the 20th Deccan Horse, Mrs. McEuen was disturbed about 4 a. m. and was surprised to find a man in the room. She raised a alarm and Captain McEuen awoke and chased the intruder, who managed to escape. The discovery was then made that two gold rings and a gold bracelet belonging to Mrs. McEuen and valued at Rs. 750 were missing. A man has been arrested on suspicion.

A four miles cycle race was brought off yesterday evening, at the Lal Bagh, under the auspices of the Bangalore City Cyclists Union. The race was run in two heats, the winners of which were Gangatharam and Dorasawmy first and second in the first heat, and Joseph and Rajoo first and second in the second heat. In the final, the race was fought out by Gangatharam and Joseph, the latter winning after a good race. A meeting was held subsequent to the races when a discussion, in which Mr C. B. Oakley, took a prominent part followed with the object of resuscitating cycle racing in Bangalore. The prizes were given away by Mrs. Earles.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore, 26th Feb.—Mr. H. D. Robertson, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police returned from his tour last week and proceeded to Kumbakonam yesterday for the Mahamakam festival. About one hundred policemen from the town and the Talukas have been sent there for duty.

Mr. G. Walker, B A., Assistant Engineer, Podanur District, has resigned his appointment in the South Indian Railway and proceeds Home early next month before joining his new appointment in California.

The extension of the Loco workshops for the broad gauge is being very vigorously pushed on and the Company is constructing a small building for general stores.

The next batch of students for training in the Agricultural College will be admitted in June next. The threshing machines two of which are kept working in the fields under harvest are very much appreciated by the ryots.

I am authorised by Captain Tucker, I.M.S., the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, to state that it is not true to say that there have been cases of plague in this town from November last, or that the death of Amin Aiyaswamy Raju was due to plague. The first case of plague in the town occurred on or about the 29th January. There were two fatal cases in the town, one on the 24th and other on the 25th instant.

MALABAR.

Calicut 25th Feb.—In view to encouraging Moplah education in the Taluqs of Earnad and Walluvanad, 160 scholarships of the monthly value of a rupee each and 60 of the monthly value of Rs. 1-8 each have been sanctioned for Moplah pupils who pass the third and fourih standards respectively and continue their studies to the next higher standard.

No fresh cases of plague have been reported, but inoculation is being carried on in the affected quarter.

A suspicious death having occurred on board a "pattimar" in the Tellicherry Roads the vessel was quarantined and blood smears of the deceased were sent to Madras. A report having been received that no traces of plague germs were found in the smeare, the vessel has been released from quarantine.

Last Friday night, several unknown persons broke into the Parsee Dharmasala, which was occupied at the time by a Parsee youth named Marshel, a Railway employee. He was gagged and tied up and his room was looted, most of his things being carried away including two currency notes of Rs. 100 each. Marshel was liberated the following morning when his servant, discovering his master's plight, had the Police called in. The perpetrators of this daring outrage have not yet been traced.

Through information given by a Moplah girl who had overheard him planning to break into the house of a rich Moplah, Veerankutty, one of the Moplah prisoners who escaped recently from the local Sub-Jail, was recaptured last evening in a slum behind the Big Bazaar. He had evidently suspected that the Police were on his track, and gave the latter some trouble, besides injuring two or three Moplahs who had joined in the pursuit. These Moplahs and the little girl have been rewarded by Mr. Travers Phillips, District Superintendent of Police.

News has come by the last mail that Mr. J. Sargon Lazarus—a son of the Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., of Madras—now Electrical Engineer of the Corporation of Monmouth, England, has been made an A.M.I.E.E., of London, having been recommended by eight supporters. We believe he is the first Indian on whom this distinction has been conferred.

The Veterinary College of Toulouse has received a visit from four elephants. The elephants, which belong to a circus not far from the town, had broken loose and made their way to the College quite voluntarily. One of them—Topsy—was ill, and all four had gone to the College for treatment. The male elephant, John, had been treated there some months before. It was found that Topsy had to undergo an operation of a serious nature. When it was over, the other elephants did everything except kiss her. They patted her about with their trunks, trumpeted low words of consolation, and John curled his trunk round her left fore-foot and held it for an hour.

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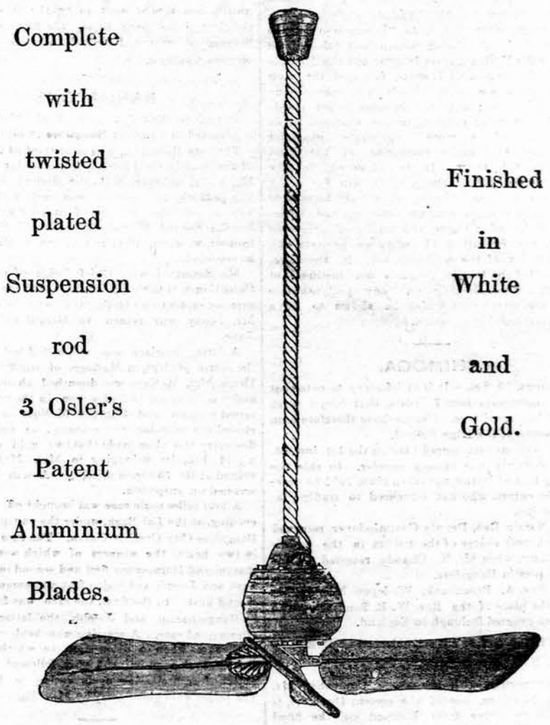

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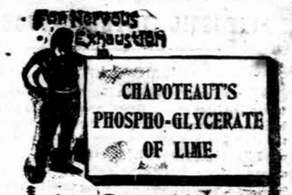

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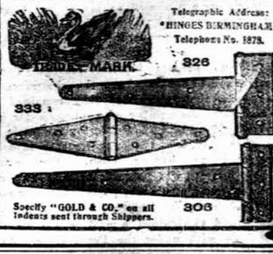

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